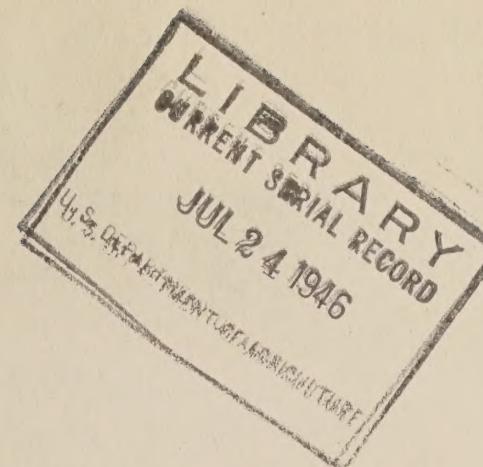


3124  
Cop)



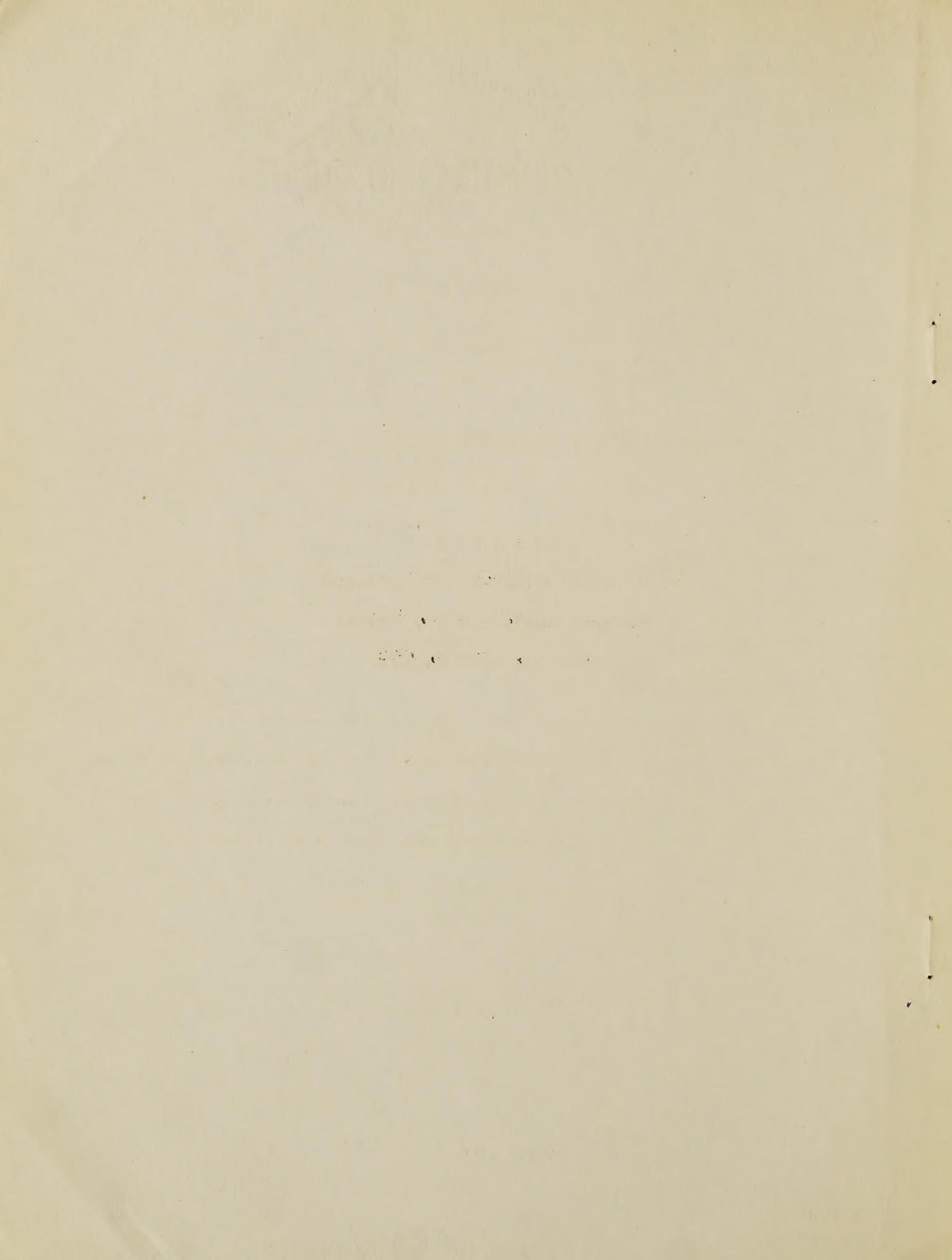
MINUTES

TWENTY-FIFTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia

Wednesday, April 3, 1946

April 1946



MINUTES  
TWENTY-FIFTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE  
Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia  
Wednesday, April 3, 1946

\*\*\*\*\*

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Actions taken by the Conference: Summary .....	2
Opening of Conference .....	7
Report of Correlating Committee .....	7
Report of Committee on Organization .....	16
Report of Committee on Resource Utilization .....	16
Address of Mr. Charles F. Brannan .....	21
Report of Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching .....	21
Report of Committee on Cooperatives .....	25
Report of Committee on Research .....	27
Other business .....	27
Appendix: Contents .....	31

\*\*\*\*\*

## ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE

Summary

1. Standing Committees. Announcement was made of the following appointments: Mr. Willis M. Baker, Director, Department of Forestry Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, to the Committee on Resource Utilization; Dr. H. N. Young, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, to the Committee on Cooperatives to fill the vacancy created by the recent resignation of Dr. A. W. Drinkard from that Committee (text, p. 7; appendix, p. 37).
2. Correlators. Announcement was made of the appointment of Mr. Leland G. Allbaugh, Tests and Demonstrations Staff, Department of Agricultural Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, as Correlator for the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching (text, p. 7; appendix, p. 37).
3. Cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley. Mr. James G. Maddox, representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, read, for the information of the Conference, Secretary Anderson's letter of March 28, 1946, addressed to Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, in reply to Dean Cooper's letter of July 18, 1945, transmitting to the Secretary a copy of the Committee's Report of June 15, 1945, on "Cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley" (text, p. 7; appendix, p. 38).
4. Agricultural planning in the Tennessee Valley. Approval of a project, under the auspices of the Committee on Resource Utilization, entitled "Classification and analysis of farms and of farmer-owned enterprises in the Tennessee Valley" was announced. This is a joint project between Mississippi State College and the Tennessee Valley Authority (text, p. 16; appendix, p. 42).
5. Agricultural program and postwar benchmark reports. The Conference voted that these reports be distributed to members of the Conference. It was voted that one copy of the individual State reports be sent to each State (text, pp. 16 and 19; appendix, p. 43).
6. Tabulation of data of the U. S. Census relating to test-demonstration farms. The Conference heard, and received as a part of the Report of the Committee on Resource Utilization, a statement by Dr. William E. Cole, Chief, Program Review and Analysis Staff, Department of Agricultural Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, in regard to arrangements for, and progress of, this work (text, p. 16; appendix, p. 42).

7. Cooperative forestry program in the Tennessee Valley. The Conference heard, and received as a part of the Report of the Committee on Resource Utilization, a statement on this subject by Mr. Richard Kilbourne, Assistant Chief, Department of Forestry Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority (text, p. 16; appendix, p. 44).
8. Rural housing in the Valley States. The Conference heard, and received as a part of the Report of the Committee on Resource Utilization, a statement by Dr. William E. Cole, Chief, Program Review and Analysis Staff, Department of Agricultural Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, in regard to the scope and objective of work in progress to assemble data on rural housing (text, p. 17; appendix, p. 49).
9. Southern Film Production Service. The Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching reported that the organization of the Film Service is now complete, and that it may be regarded as a going concern. The Board of Directors is as follows:

W. J. McGlothlin (Chairman), Tennessee Valley Authority,  
Knoxville, Tennessee  
 Walter S. Brown (Vice-Chairman), Agricultural Extension Service,  
University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia  
 Felix A. Grisette (Treasurer), Managing Director, North Carolina  
State Planning Board, Raleigh, North Carolina  
 Thomas A. Ford, Editor of Publications, State Department of  
Conservation, Montgomery, Alabama  
 R. E. Jaggers, State Department of Education, Lexington, Kentucky  
 Normer Gill, State Department of Education, Jackson, Mississippi  
 T. W. Morgan, Agricultural Extension Service, Clemson College,  
Clemson, South Carolina  
 \*Colin English, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State  
Department of Public Instruction, Tallahassee, Florida  
 E. C. McReynolds, Agricultural Extension Service, University of  
Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee  
 James W. Brown, State Board of Education, Richmond, Virginia  
 Lamar Dodd, Dean of Fine Arts, University of Georgia, Athens,  
Georgia

\*not confirmed

The Committee announced that Mr. Nicholas C. Read has been selected by the Board of Directors as Director for the production unit of the Service.

On its own request, the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching was relieved of further responsibility on this matter (text, p. 21; appendix, p. 58).

10. Publication for the Tennessee Valley Region. The Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching presented specific recommendations to the Conference for the establishment of this publication. In view of pending discussions relating to inter-agency cooperation in the

Valley, the Conference voted to refer the proposal to the Correlating Committee for further consideration and subsequent discussion with the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching (text, p. 21; appendix, p. 59).

11. Use of test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by schools. The Conference heard, and received as a part of the Report of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, a statement by Mr. E. H. White, Chief, Tests and Demonstrations Staff, Department of Agricultural Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, on this subject. The Conference recommended that the matter be considered by the land-grant colleges of the Valley and that it be referred to the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching for consideration at its next meeting (text, p. 24; appendix, p. 61).

12. Procedure for broadening the scope of the cooperative agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley. The Conference heard, and received as a part of the Report of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, a statement by Mr. Leland G. Allbaugh, Correlator for that Committee, on this topic. It was suggested that the matter receive serious consideration by all concerned (text, p. 25; appendix, p. 65).

13. Committee of Valley Cooperatives. The Committee on Cooperatives reported establishment of a temporary Advisory Committee of Valley cooperatives and a meeting in Birmingham on January 31, 1946, at which the Advisory Committee was represented as follows (text, p. 25; appendix, p. 69):

L. B. Connelly, Jr., Manager, Southwest Virginia Watershed Cooperative, Incorporated, Lebanon, Virginia (representing William G. Smith, Rosedale, Virginia)  
 Glenn C. Palmer, Farmer, Clyde, North Carolina  
 Robert C. Stembridge, Georgia Mountain Growers' Association, Ellijay, Georgia  
 J. Howard Hornsby, Director, Chickamauga Producers' Association, Peakland, Tennessee  
 U. H. Prickett, Tennessee Valley Fertilizer Cooperative, Decatur, Alabama (representing E. P. Garrett, Decatur, Alabama)

14. Survey of Valley States land-grant colleges regarding their program as related to farmers' cooperatives. The Committee on Cooperatives advised that a summary of "Conclusions and Recommendations" of the report previously adopted by the Conference had been prepared and added to the report, including a paragraph numbered 7 to which the Committee wished to direct specific attention, as follows (text, p. 26; appendix, p. 70):

"7. It is recommended that under the sponsorship of the Committee on Cooperatives arrangements be made for a meeting of special personnel assigned to work with the farmer cooperatives in the Valley region of each State, together with representatives of TVA and any additional personnel which

the colleges may designate, for the purpose of discussing methods of accomplishing the objectives in each State and coordinating the program in the several States."

The following motion, adopted by the Committee was approved by the Conference (text, p. 26; appendix, p. 71):

"That this Committee accept the report submitted by the Correlator, subject to such minor amendments in phrasing and content as may be indicated by the discussion here and to such editorial changes as may be designed to clarify and improve the presentation in the text; provided, that approval of this Committee be contingent upon receipt of approval from the cooperating institutions with reference to those aspects of the report that relate to their specific institutions."

The Conference also approved the following recommendation of the Committee (text, p. 26; appendix, p. 72):

"With reference to the 'Report on the Survey of the Valley Land-Grant Colleges Regarding Their Programs as Relating to Farmers' Cooperatives,' the Committee recommends that after careful editing it be issued in as attractive form as possible, preferably multilithed, with sufficient copies to provide each member of the committee an adequate number for appropriate distribution on behalf of their constituent institutions or agencies."

15. Proposed survey of Valley cooperatives. The Committee on Cooperatives advised the Conference of its intention to assemble data to show the status of farmers' cooperatives in the Valley, and requested information from the Conference as to work in progress or contemplated along this line by the various Valley States colleges (text, p. 26; appendix, p. 74).
16. Tests with fused tricalcium phosphate and potassium metaphosphate. The Committee on Research reported that the new experiments with fused phosphate in which screened 10-mesh material is compared with ground 40-mesh material will be conducted in Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Tests with potassium metaphosphate will be made in all of the seven Valley States except Tennessee (text, p. 27; appendix, p. 75).
17. Studies in the chemical and physical properties of soils. The Committee on Research reported that field experiments are being initiated this year in North Georgia in connection with this problem. Preliminary work on this subject is being done in Alabama where chemical analyses are being made on soil samples taken from certain areas where fertilizer experiments have been conducted (text, p. 27; appendix, p. 75).

18. Data on cost of producing, distributing, and applying anhydrous ammonia. The Committee on Research reported:

At a meeting held at Muscle Shoals on January 10, 1946, between representatives of Mississippi State College (the only institution in the Valley working on the problem of anhydrous ammonia as a source of nitrogenous fertilizer), and TVA, definite procedures were outlined for making a study of the economic factors involved in producing, distributing, and applying anhydrous ammonia. Cost comparisons are being made between anhydrous ammonia, aqua ammonia, and ammonium nitrate. Considerable progress has been made toward the completion of this study, and a report will be made on this work at the next meeting of the Conference (text, p. 27; appendix, p. 76).
19. Phosphorus nutrition studies. The Committee on Research reported that plans for an experiment in phosphorus nutrition concerned with the effect of iron and aluminum content of feeds on phosphorus utilization by animals, to be conducted by the University of Tennessee, were submitted to various experiment stations for review by their nutritionists. These comments and suggestions will be used as a basis for making this study of greater regional significance (text, p. 27; appendix, p. 76).
20. Land-grant college estimates of fertilizer requirements in the Tennessee Valley. The Committee on Research stated that these estimates will be assembled as soon as possible (text, p. 27; appendix, p. 76).
21. Reports of Committee on Research. The Conference approved a recommendation of the Committee on Research that it present one report each year to the Conference, the report to be made at the fall meeting (appendix, p. 76).
22. Proposal to include presidents of the land-grant colleges of the Valley in the membership of the Conference. A suggestion made by Director Davis, that presidents of the land-grant colleges in the Valley States be invited to attend the Conference was referred to the Correlating Committee for consideration (text, p. 30).
23. Next meeting of the Conference. The Conference voted to hold its next meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, on Wednesday, October 2, 1946 (text, p. 14; appendix, p. 40).

## OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

Director I. O. Schaub, Acting Chairman of the Conference, called the meeting to order at 9:10 a.m.

Director Schaub conveyed to the Conference the regrets of Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman, that he was unable to attend. In the absence of Dean Cooper, and at his request, Director Schaub presided.

(For the roll of the Conference, see appendix, p. 32; and for the program of the Conference, see appendix, p. 34.)

It was announced that Mr. Charles F. Brannan, Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture, would address the luncheon session of the Conference.

## I. Report of Correlating Committee

Director I. O. Schaub, Acting Chairman of the Conference, presented the report of the Correlating Committee (appendix, p. 37). Proceedings relating to this report follow.

## A. Progress report

1. Standing Committees (appendix, p. 37)
2. Correlators (appendix, p. 37)

## DISCUSSION

Clayton: Mr. Chairman, may I state here that Dr. Cole has in mind to recommend Mr. John Blackmore as Correlator for the Committee on Resource Utilization.

Cole: Mr. Blackmore, who is present here today, has just returned from service in the Navy. Some of you are acquainted with him, as he was on the Tests and Demonstrations Staff of TVA before entering the service.

Dr. Cole then introduced Mr. Blackmore.

3. Cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley (appendix, p. 38)

## DISCUSSION

Schaub (after calling on Mr. Maddox): Before Mr. Maddox begins, let me report that Secretary Anderson has written Dean Cooper in reply to the recommendations submitted by the Correlating Committee. As this letter was just received by Dean Cooper during the last day or two, the Correlating Committee has not had an opportunity to consider it. Mr. Maddox, will you, however, read that letter for us, as a matter of information?

Maddox: Before I read the letter, I would like to give you just a little of the background of what has been going on in the Department. Along about November, we got together a group in the Department to begin serious consideration of agency relationships, and that group has been working ever since that time. I'd like to indicate just who make up the group. Usually they are the "second man" in their organizations: Jimmy Dykes, Assistant Administrator of SCS; Marston of ARA; Charley Kellogg; Bill Finn; Pete Hudgens of Farm Security; Sherman Johnson, Assistant Chief of BAE; McArdle of the Forest Service; Joe Knapp of Farm Credit Administration; Carl Hamilton of REA; Paul Kepner, Extension Service; Assistant Secretary Brannan; Mr. Wiecking; and myself. What the group has done is something which has not been done heretofore. It has studied, in a very complete manner, the TVA-college program. Many of these men knew faintly about a Memorandum of Understanding, but didn't know what was in it. They didn't know the organization of the Valley-States Conference, nor its purpose; this, however, was not true of all of these men. But it was true of too many of them. I was greatly surprised, at our first meeting, when, after we had read the Memorandum of Understanding, one of the men said he had learned more in the past 15 minutes about the TVA-college relationships than he had learned in the past 10 years.

These men have come to understand the program to a much fuller extent than ever before.

This letter from the Secretary, to which Director Schaub referred, has been carefully reviewed by all these agencies before being sent to the Secretary for his signature. This letter, written to the TVA and college people, emanates from fairly full and serious discussion.

I would like, too, before reading the letter, to re-state what Dean Schaub has said: That is, that this letter has not been presented to the Correlating Committee. I am reading it now merely to place it before this group and don't wish to ask that you act upon it.

Mr. Maddox then read the Secretary's letter of March 28, 1946, to Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee. (For text of this letter, see appendix, p. 40.)

Schaub: This letter should go to the Correlating Committee for action, but I think it would be proper for us to open this matter for discussion at this time.

Funchess: If the Correlating Committee is enlarged as the Secretary suggests, he omitted increased representation from research, if my memory serves me well.

Maddox: I believe you are correct in saying that; but I assure you, also, that there is no intention to try to tie Dean Cooper's hands in any way. I think you will find all through the letter that the term "land-grant colleges" has been used to indicate all three agencies--Experiment Station, Extension Service, and academic staff.

Davis: I wonder if we are ready to discuss this yet?

Schaub: I think the Correlating Committee should consider this first and then present it to this group.

Maddox: I agree with Director Davis that this matter will need time for consideration. Reading this letter is just for the purpose of laying the matter before the group.

Funchess: I'd like to comment in a general way, on items 1, 2, 3, et cetera, where proposals are made for expanding the work. Some of you are aware of the fact that the land-grant colleges of ten Southern States and various bureaus are trying to work out a vastly expanded program of research for these Southern States. This letter proposes expansion in the research program for the Valley States, which would be only seven of the ten Southern States.

Schaub: My interpretation of it is that this means research pertaining strictly to the Valley area.

Maddox: Yes. Dean Schaub's interpretation is, I think, correct.

Davis: This is going to the Correlating Committee?

Schaub: Yes.

Funchess: Then their decision will be referred back to this group?

Schaub: Yes.

Davis: There is a possibility that, if the Correlating Committee makes an early decision on this matter, it would justify an earlier time for the next meeting of this group.

Schaub: Yes, that thought occurred to me, too.

#### 4. Proposed study of relationships in the Tennessee Valley as a procedure in government (appendix, p. 38)

##### DISCUSSION

Schaub: Director Davis, have you any additional comments at this time?

Davis: We have here, in the TVA, a democratic way of government as opposed to the bureaucratic way; this procedure has

been in operation for 12 years. I think it has been in operation long enough that it ought to be possible to measure its advantages and disadvantages. This measuring ought to be done by some group that has no vested interest in the findings. The principal end factor is implicit in the basic problem of procedure and relationships in the Secretary's letter. The need for the job is clear. The question is, how to get it done. I'm not a research man and I don't know how to dig into this thing and determine the advantages and disadvantages of the democratic procedure which we recognize in principle and seek to maintain in practice here in the Valley. The objective is stated in the resolution.

Schaub: The resolution has been adopted; but apparently the Correlating Committee was in some doubt as to what your language means.

Davis: When the resolution was adopted by the Conference, my language became the language of the group. My thinking is that for assembling the facts we should get a capable group whose opinions would not be colored in any direction.

Maddox: There is no difference of opinion in the Correlating Committee as to whether the study ought to be made, no conflict there.

McAmis: But we got in trouble when we tried to outline just what should be done--the first step, second step, and so forth.

Davis: TVA relationships have to be defended every year in Congress; they are a distinct departure in government. But this program has been going on for 12 years. It is a controversial matter, and I would like to see it appraised and measured.

Dr. Morgan stated to us in the early days that TVA had no program, except to work with and through the States. When TVA came into being it was expected, probably, that it would conduct its own program independently as other government agencies and bureaus do; but it did not. I would like to organize the facts on both sides of the question.

Young: Wouldn't you begin by asking why we have other programs in competition with this program?

Davis: Yes. That thread of thought runs all through this letter from the Secretary, too.

Olson: The question in my mind is, who will sponsor such a study as Director Davis has in mind? We are all in accord that this is a departure in government relationships, and we

voted that the study ought to be made. But TVA and the colleges can't sponsor it. Who is going to put up the money?

Davis: If a project could be set up which would interest the General Education Board, they might pay for it. They are intensely interested in education in many different ways. We would have to present a project to them, and I know they would give it consideration. I don't know, of course, what their decision would be.

Schaub: The National Planning Association has just sponsored a Southern Section; I attended a meeting on this matter here a couple of weeks ago. They are setting up headquarters here in the South. That might fit in as one line of activity for them. They have \$50,000 to develop this Southern Planning Association.

Davis: I believe if we could have this as a separate set-up for this group it would be better.

McLeod: We have in this program planning and education combined. It seems to me that the group who makes the survey should set up the schedule.

Davis: I suggest that the Correlating Committee consider developing a project and asking the General Education Board to sponsor it.

Brown: I believe that would be a good agency to make a study of this sort, and I believe they would be interested in it.

McAmis: The Correlating Committee would like to know what the scope of this study is to be? Insofar as the research and demonstration program is concerned, the Federal-State relationships involved in it are well recognized. They were recognized and in effect long before the Memorandum of Understanding was written. If this study is to be restricted to that aspect of procedure, there is nothing involved that is peculiar to the Tennessee Valley. The job would be equally pertinent in any other part of the country. But if you are talking about the application of those established, basic relationships in the framework of a regional effort, involving the cooperation of Federal, State, and regional agencies in the integrated development of all the resources of a region--if that is what is proposed, that is quite a different thing. Are we talking about the one or the other or both?

Funchess: What do you mean by resources?

McAmis: I refer to the resources of the area--water resources, mineral resources, and so forth.

Davis: I want us to get the whole picture.

McLeod: You would have to have all correlating, integrating factors taken into consideration.

McAmis: The question is: What is new? Is it suggested that the principles underlying the agency relationships, as set forth in the Memorandum of Understanding, are new? If these principles are not new, but merely reaffirmed in their application to the Valley (as I believe to be the case), then why investigate that as a problem peculiar to this Region?

What is new is that here, in this Valley, all the agencies concerned with all the resources formally agreed to work together, in an integrated way, so that all of the resources may be developed in inter-relation with each other.

Whether one or the other or both of these aspects of the matter are to be examined, depends on the scope of the proposed investigation and the objective in view. The Committee would like to be clear on this before proceeding.

Clayton: As to relationships, is there anythin in the Memorandum of Understanding that is not comprised in the Memorandum of 1914 relating to the Extension Service? Are the relationships provided for in the Memorandum of 1914 satisfactory?

Davis: Yes. I think we all understand that the controversy in the Tennessee Valley Authority which caused one member of the Board to be dismissed by the President was this very question here. On a broad scale, this TVA program--which is a cooperative job--is being studied by other countries. If the thing could be measured and scored, it seems to me that it would have a high national value. We, of course, are interested primarily in the operation of the program as it pertains to us.

McAmis: I would like for Dean Funchess to state a satisfactory relationship. Was it satisfactory in the past?

Funchess: TVA did not bring to this area its program or its procedures. Agencies locally had to carry the responsibility, as Dr. Morgan pointed out.

McAmis: Mr. Lilienthal commented on that particular statement at the last meeting. Is it your interpretation that TVA did have responsibilities which involve regional objectives and a regional program?

Funchess: The responsibility was on local agencies to formulate a program which was acceptable to TVA.

McAmis: Was that satisfactory?

Funchess: P. O.'s resolution puts us right there. Can that question be answered?

McAmis: Are we talking about the application of that principle of relationship, delegated local responsibility, which is not new, to the new thing, the regional approach?

Young: Do you mean relationships between agencies by this phrase "departure in government"?

Davis: TVA had a job to do; but here is the departure: Instead of doing the job by setting up their own action program, the job they had to do was delegated to the States, which is something new. This letter from the Secretary raises several questions regarding the Memorandum of Understanding between the colleges, TVA, and the USDA. I am not saying that these questions are wrong. What I want to know is, can we get these questions answered? Here is a program which came to work through us, and not against us.

Funchess: And TVA is the only agency which does work through us and not in competition.

McAmis: It would be helpful to the Correlating Committee if we could define the scope of this study.

Maddox: I would like to ask Director Davis this: In determining whether one of these procedures is better than another, it seems to me that in order for any group to come to a decision, they would have to look at the consequences. I don't know, for instance, what you would compare. The agricultural program seems to be what you are most interested in, to try to sort out the consequences of the relationship on the agricultural program by studying what its effects have been and comparing those effect with what you might get from some other relationship. I am a little hazy as to how that can be done. I can see how we could have a study of Valley authorities and their adaptability to a certain region. But how you could segregate aspects of TVA procedure or relationships and measure their effects, on agriculture in the Valley, for example, as compared with some alternative procedure or relationship, I am not clear.

Davis: I believe it can be done. For instance, we could compare the Soil Conservation Service and the unit test-demonstration program. It may be that it isn't feasible to do this, but I believe it is.

McAmis: A prime factor in evaluating any program of a public agency ought to be what the people directly affected think about it, and whether they want it.

McLeod: You have set forth the problem you would like to have solved, but you don't say how it can be done.

Young: I should guess there are certain groups which would say that existing agencies are not getting what we want, so let's set up another group to get it.

McAmis: I take it that P. O. would like to see a technical method worked out to get at the facts of how the principle which I think was in the 1914 Memorandum and was adopted in the 1935 one, how that principle has worked out over the long time, as against the opposite of that principle. If you stop right there, it seems that you could set it up very simply. The purpose and scope have been pretty well defined. But if you take on the application of that principle to the Tennessee Valley problem and program, you take on a lot more. Do we want to take on the application of that principle to this regional effort?

Davis: No. We intend the first part of your statement.

Cummings: It has been suggested that the study be so conducted that there can be no question as to the accuracy of the conclusions. I understand that Mr. Davis has very definite opinions on this matter. Whoever you would get to make this study would, however, have certain economic and social theories of their own. It would be a question as to whether you could get an agency which could approach the question in such a way as to convince us that we might be wrong in our opinion about this program.

McAmis: What P. O. wants is not opinions; it is facts.

Schaub: Are there any other comments? If not, the matter is again referred to the Correlating Committee.

#### B. Additional proposals and recommendations

##### 1. Next meeting of Conference (appendix, p. 40)

#### DISCUSSION

Young: I move that this proposal be accepted.

Chance: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to

##### 2. Official list of Valley counties (appendix, p. 40)

#### DISCUSSION

Clayton: Nothing has been done on this yet. I don't know that anything special is involved. We find that sometimes it's

stated that there are 120 counties in the Valley, sometimes 123, and so on. It is my understanding that the Committee wants an official list for the sake of uniformity in compiling statistics, et cetera.

Cole: The test-demonstration program is actually in operation, I believe, in 125 counties.

Schaub: Would the group like to offer some definition as to where to draw the line?

McAmis: In the beginning, it was our plan to extend cooperation to the counties which drain into the Tennessee River. But at that time the drainage line wasn't too well known. That is not necessarily the only criterion. For instance, we have just agreed, in the State of Tennessee, that at present we wouldn't reinstate a county in which the test-demonstration work had been discontinued. SCS has entered into this county and we have been out of that county for some time. That has been considered a Valley county, although actually not a great deal of it drains into the Tennessee watershed.

We ought to have some kind of specific understanding as to the principle and its application to the States. Early it was understood that it was unwise to split counties; we had an understanding that test-demonstrations would extend over the county.

Schaub: It seems to me there are two possibilities: One, to say that every county having a portion in the Valley would be included; another, to say that if a certain percentage of a county is in the watershed, that county would be included.

McAmis: The Committee would like to have a recommendation.

Young: I think the Committee can decide that.

Schaub: If there is no further discussion, this concludes the report of the Correlating Committee. What action does the Conference wish to take on the report?

Brown: I move that the report of the Correlating Committee be adopted.

Davis: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

This concluded the report of the Correlating Committee.

At this point, Director Schaub introduced to the group Mr. Charles F. Brannan, Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who had entered the meeting during the discussion of the Correlating Committee's report.

## II. Report of Committee on Organization

Director I. O. Schaub, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, presented the report of that Committee (appendix, p. 41). Proceedings relating to this report follow.

### A. Progress report

### B. Additional proposals and recommendations

## DISCUSSION

Funchess: I move the report be accepted.

Young: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

This concluded the report of the Committee on Organization.

## III. Report of Committee on Resource Utilization

Mr. Frank S. Chance, Chairman of the Committee on Resource Utilization, presented the report of that Committee (appendix, p. 42). Proceedings relating to this report follow.

### A. Progress report

#### 1. Agricultural planning in the Tennessee Valley (appendix, p. 42)

At this point, Mr. Chance asked Dr. W. E. Cole, Chief, Program Review and Analysis Staff, TVA, who has also been serving as Acting Correlator for the Committee on Resource Utilization, to make a statement to the Conference on this topic. (For text of Dr. Cole's remarks, see appendix, p. 42.)

#### 2. Report on agricultural program for the Tennessee Valley (appendix, p. 43)

#### 3. Postwar benchmark for agriculture in the Tennessee Valley (appendix, p. 43)

### B. Additional proposals and recommendations

#### 1. Cooperative forestry program in the Tennessee Valley (appendix, p. 44)

At the request of Mr. Chance, Mr. Richard Kilbourne, Assistant

Director, Forestry Relations Department, TVA, presented a statement on this point. (For text of Mr. Kilbourne's statement, see appendix, p. 44.)

## 2. Rural housing in the Valley States (appendix, p. 49)

At this point, Mr. Chance asked Dr. Cole to make a statement to the Conference on this topic. (For text of Dr. Cole's remarks, see appendix, p. 49.)

### DISCUSSION

Chance: Thank you, Dr. Cole, for this interesting statement on an important problem. I would like to ask that you provide the Secretary with a copy of your remarks in order that they may be included in the Minutes of the meeting, as a part of the report of this Committee.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes the report of the Committee on Resource Utilization. I move that the report be adopted.

Funchess: I second the motion.

Schaub: Is there any discussion?

Young: In Virginia we are making a housing survey. Do you have that in your report?

Cole: No, we don't.

Young: This is part of an economic land classification of the State, beginning in Lee and including the western counties in southwest Virginia.

Chance: We don't have that information.

Young: We have a special grant from the Governor to make an "economic opportunity map." A farm will be judged as to whether it is an efficient economic unit, or whether it is capable of becoming an efficient economic unit.

Cummings: I would like to ask a question of Mr. Chance in regard to the matter of the projects he spoke of under the heading of agricultural planning. How much of the work proposed is research, and how much of it is planning?

Chance: As we have seen the project, practically all of it is research.

Cummings: I am interested in the matter, because I participated in discussions of the proposed project at State College. My impression is that the project is largely a study of method.

Clayton: There are quite a number of people here, Dr. Cummings, who are interested in this job and identified with it. I think it is agreed that in the initial stages of the job, a very thorough check of method is involved.

Cummings: Not being familiar with the scope of the work of these Committees, I am wondering if this proposal wouldn't be within the field of the Committee on Research?

Clayton: The general question has arisen before. I believe I am clear as to the intent of the Correlating Committee in recommending the establishment of these Standing Committees. The intention is that to the Committee on Research will be referred proposals in the fields of physical and biological research. That is the source to which the Correlating Committee would look for recommendations on problems in that field. But if, for instance, we have a problem of research on cooperatives, the Correlating Committee would look to the Committee on Cooperatives; just as they would look to the Committee on Resource Utilization on problems in economic and social research in fields not specifically covered by other Committees, such as, in addition to the Committee on Cooperatives, already mentioned, the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching.

Funchess: As a member of the Committee on Research, I wonder if any of these Standing Committees are competent within themselves to pass judgments? Shouldn't the Committees go back to experts? It doesn't look logical. In the field of biological research, for instance, I don't think our Committee would pass judgment on a question of any consequence. Is your procedure sound?

Clayton: I think it is appropriate procedure for the Committees, if they so desire, to consult experts in the field of action of that particular Committee, to aid them in making recommendations to the Correlating Committee and the Conference.

Funchess: I have one more comment on this subject of rural housing. Doesn't the problem of rural housing boil down, in the last analysis, to two points? Does this man's income allow him to improve his property? And is he interested enough in it to do so? As a famous Negro educator once remarked to me, the problem is to make the Negro want to screen his house against mosquitoes.

Schaub: Is there any further discussion? The motion is to accept the report of the Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Schaub: The Committee, in its report, asked for suggestions as to distribution of these reports, the agricultural program report and the benchmark report. What is your pleasure?

Chance: I think the seven States themselves could determine the distribution of their reports. The State reports have been combined into one report with particular reference to the Valley program. The subject for discussion, I think, should be what distribution to make of the Valley report.

Coleman: To whom would such a combined report be of value?

Cole: The particular value of the general report was for TVA administrative purposes. TVA wanted the colleges to define pretty largely what the postwar development in the Valley should be. So far as we are concerned, we have the report, and from now on it will be used by the administration.

Coleman: Have copies of this report been sent to members of the Conference?

Cole: No.

Chandler: I would like to see the report, before I could state whether I'd want one or a hundred copies.

Dietrick: I move that copies of the report on the agricultural program for the Tennessee Valley be sent to all members of the Conference.

Brown: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Cole: The individual State reports could be made available.

Chandler: After the Conference gets copies, if it is decided that additional copies are needed, I suggest that they be in the same form, that is, hectograph copies.

Young: I move that the State reports be sent out to all States, one copy to each State.

Funcheess: I second the motion.

Clayton: I don't know to what extent the interest in each State report would justify its distribution to all States. This involves a considerable typing chore. The alternative would be for Virginia, and each of the other States, to reproduce and distribute their own reports.

Chandler: The program is never fixed; it is always changing. The possibility is that these reports may be amended and revised and brought up to date. In that connection, I, for one, would think it very valuable to see the reports from the other States.

Maddox: I wonder if Dr. Young would amend his motion to include the USDA member of the Correlating Committee?

Young: Yes, I'll accept that amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Schaub: Now what about the distribution of the benchmark report?

Chance: Dr. Cole, will you review briefly for us the background on this, and explain to us just what this "benchmark report" is?

Cole: In cooperation with the colleges, the BAE worked out post-war production goals, called "benchmarks," for the various States, and also a national report. These reports were not very helpful insofar as our regional program was concerned, so BAE was asked to prepare a breakdown of the State reports into a report for the Valley Region. This involved, of course, introducing into the regional breakdown the same assumptions as used in the State and national reports. It was then our job to take the regional report and make revisions in it in view of the particular character of the Valley program. Some of the acreage figures on row crops, for instance, were considerably reduced. We had a conference with the BAE folks, making suggestions for further revision, and that further revision is now back with TVA for review. It shows a great deal of consideration for the Valley program as it has been developed by the States.

After the statement has been completely revised, it will be submitted to the Committee on Resource Utilization for disposition.

Clayton: The question is: How broad a distribution should be given to this report when it is completed?

Schaub: How about one copy of the report to each State?

Brown: I move that this report take the same course as the other, the agricultural planning report; that is, that it be distributed to the members of the Conference.

McLeod: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

This concluded the report of the Committee on Resource Utilization.

The Conference recessed for lunch at 12:00 noon. At the luncheon session, Acting Chairman Schaub introduced Mr. Charles F. Brannan, Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who addressed the Conference (appendix, p. 51).

The Conference reconvened at 1:30 p.m.

#### IV. Report of Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching

Director P. O. Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, presented the report of that Committee (appendix, p. 58). Proceedings relating to this report follow.

##### A. Progress report

###### 1. Southern Educational Film Production Service (appendix, p. 58)

###### DISCUSSION

Davis: Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that this Service is now a going concern, I move that the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching be relieved of further responsibility on this assignment.

Young: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

###### 2. Publication for the Tennessee Valley Region (appendix, p. 59)

###### DISCUSSION

Davis: Mr. Chairman, the Committee requests the suggestions of the Conference on the points enumerated, with a view to arriving at a definite decision with respect to these points. In addition, for the purpose of getting the matter before you, I move that the recommendations of the Committee with respect to the proposed publication for the Tennessee Valley be adopted.

Young: Has any estimate been made of the cost of the publication?

Davis: No. We can't give any approximate estimate of the cost at this time. We would have to know what size the publication is to be, would have to hire an editor, and so forth.

Coleman: Is it the thinking of this Committee that each State would bear an equal share of the expenses?

Davis: No, the expenses would be apportioned on an equitable basis.

Clayton: The question on Recommendation No. 2, with regard to financing the publication, was not that every State was committed at this time to paying for the publication, but whether or not the States are agreeable to the proposed plan of apportioning the cost.

Young: Couldn't we say there that "It is recommended that a plan be drawn up for the apportionment of expenses among the land-grant institutions," or some similar phrasing? I approve the idea, but I can't approve that I would pay for it.

Davis: We could change that recommendation, but I believe that it is already well stated here.

Funchess: It would cost fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.

Davis: There are a good many things that will have to be determined before we can say just how much it is going to cost.

McLeod: I think most of the States will want to know what the cost is going to be before they will approve the plan. And I don't think a delay on that decision will be particularly harmful, since the paper supply won't be available for some time anyway.

Davis: Another problem is going to be finding a man to edit the publication. It's going to require a good man.

Coleman: Would this publication be directed to farmers? Or to county agents?

Davis: As you will see by the suggested mailing list sent out to the Conference with the other materials on this subject, there are a lot of other people suggested to receive the publication.

Schaub: That would run into about 40 or 50 thousand copies an issue.

Davis: Yes, it might. That will depend upon what final decision is made on distribution.

McAmis: I would like to have a word to say about this. It is my understanding that these Committees are not designed to act in an administrative capacity. I am wondering, since you have been so successful in initiating the film production proposal, whether it would be a good plan to appoint a board of directors similar to that formed for the motion picture service. But aside from that, there is a broader

question. As you all must realize, whatever the answer is to the Secretary's letter, it is important. I think this question of the publication ties into it. As we do hope to get, very shortly, some answer to the broader question, maybe this proposal is related to it. I would be reluctant to see you go ahead with this at this time. In view of the general set-up, I would wonder if the Committee approach is the correct one to this problem. I think the Correlating Committee should examine this question pretty closely.

On the point of protecting TVA from an allegation of bias: We have discussed this a good deal. If this publication is developed, we wouldn't be too worried about the accusation of being biased in the matter. I would hope that you do relate that to our over-all problem as put into this letter. I think we had better proceed pretty cautiously in view of these things.

Schaub: I think we'll probably run into quite a little difficulty in financing this thing by the States.

Davis: Couldn't each State buy a certain number of copies of each issue?

Schaub: Yes, we might handle it that way.

Chandler: Some friend of the institution might finance it if it is good enough. In that way you could use money that wasn't appropriated.

Schaub: That is an unstable thing, though.

Maddox: I think Mr. McAmis had some very valid points. I have wondered what the Memorandum of Understanding meant when it talked about a joint coordinated activity. I don't know, frankly, whether this matter should come before the Correlating Committee; but I think a matter of this nature comes pretty close to being a joint coordinated activity. I believe serious consideration should be given to a set-up analogous to that which I understand the Committee has worked out for the film service, with a board of directors, and incorporated. Unless there is need for great speed on the action, I wish the Correlating Committee might have an opportunity to discuss the recommendation with this educational committee.

McAmis: That is the general idea I had. I don't think those who participate in the program can escape from the responsibility for the program. I would have a lot of questions about the Committee's proposal to exclude TVA from participation in the publication on that ground.

Davis: Then, I move that we refer the matter of the publication for the Tennessee Valley to the Correlating Committee.

Brown: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

3. Evaluation of the unit test-demonstration farm as an extension tool (appendix, p. 60)
4. Application of test-demonstration farm experience to the needs of veteran readjustment (appendix, p. 61)

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Use of test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by schools (appendix, p. 61)

At the request of Director Davis, Mr. E. H. White, Chief, Tests and Demonstrations Staff, Department of Agricultural Relations, TVA, presented a statement on this topic. (For text of Mr. White's statement, see appendix, p. 63.)

DISCUSSION

White: Mr. Chairman, what I have in mind is that here we have developed through this technique a tremendous amount of resource education; and there is a problem of how that is going to be put into operation. That is a problem that the Extension Service can think about, as the process unfolds. This program has been nationally recognized, and we have been asked, "Why are you people hiding your light under a bushel?" I want to get this fact before this group. It presents an opportunity for constructive planning by the Extension Service.

Davis: Would you have each State study it and take such action as seems appropriate to them?

White: I think the time will come when some very definite recommendations can be made. This work has been going on for two years, but never before in the framework in which it should proceed.

Davis: I move that Mr. White's statement be included in the report of this Committee; and that the States consider this matter, and that the Committee consider it at its next meeting.

Young: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

2. Procedure for broadening the scope of the cooperative agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley (appendix, p. 65)

At this point Director Davis asked Mr. Leland G. Allbaugh, Correlator for the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, to make a statement to the Conference on this topic. (For text of Mr. Allbaugh's statement, see appendix, p. 66.)

#### DISCUSSION

Allbaugh: This matter was discussed at the last meeting of the Committee in connection with club work. As you know, I am a neophyte in TVA. By coming into the Valley from the outside, I had the opportunity to see what sense the program made to me. I had heard of the over-all, whole-farm approach, and it appealed to me very much, in view of a study we had made in Iowa on the farm family problem approach to Extension work. As I began talking with men in TVA and in the colleges, the discussions seemed to center more particularly around a few phases of the work, and it took some questioning to get the thing broadened out to meet my concept of it. What I wish to present here are some questions for the consideration of this group.

Davis: I would like for a copy of Mr. Allbaugh's remarks to be included in the Minutes of the Conference, as part of the report of this Committee; and I suggest that this matter receive serious consideration by all concerned.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes the report of the Committee. I move adoption of the report, subject to the actions and recommendations of the Conference relating to specific items.

Young: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

This concluded the report of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching.

#### V. Report of Committee on Cooperatives

In the absence of Director L. I. Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Cooperatives, Director Walter S. Brown presented the report of that Committee (appendix, p. 69). Proceedings relating to this report follow.

##### A. Progress report

###### 1. Committee of Valley Cooperatives (appendix, p. 69)

2. Survey of Valley States land-grant colleges regarding their program as related to farmers' cooperatives (appendix, p. 70)

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Proposed survey of Valley cooperatives: Work in progress and proposed (appendix, p. 74)

DISCUSSION

Brown: Mr. Salter has, I believe, some information on this subject. In the absence of Mr. Clement, our Correlator, I shall ask Mr. Salter to give the Conference a statement on it at this time.

Salter: It is the intention of the Committee to go ahead with the assembling of the information necessary to show the present status of cooperatives in the Valley, and to report subsequently to you on this matter. We understand that there are several studies being planned or already underway, to be made by the States. Perhaps there are members present who would like to report on these activities in their respective States.

Brown: Mr. Chairman, I am sure we would be glad to hear from anyone who can give us a report on this.

Salter: Georgia has some work of this nature underway, and so has North Carolina.

Schaub: Mr. Clayton, have you anything to add to this discussion?

Clayton: The Committee is anxious to get data to show the present status of farmers' cooperatives in the Valley. We had hoped that we could get a clue here this afternoon of work along this line in progress in the States, and ask that representatives of the State institutions present advise us of what, if any, work of this nature is contemplated.

Stuckey: We have a study going on to determine the status of cooperatives in North Georgia. There is a man spending a good deal of time on this, but he is just getting started, and he didn't give me any data before I came to this meeting.

Schaub: Is there any further discussion?

Brown: I move that the Report of the Committee be adopted.

Davis: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

This concluded the report of the Committee on Cooperatives.

## VI. Report of Committee on Research

In the absence of Director L. D. Baver, Chairman of the Committee on Research, Dr. R. W. Cummings presented the report of that Committee (appendix, p. 75). Proceedings relating to this report follow.

### A. Progress report

1. Tests with fused tricalcium phosphate and potassium metaphosphate (appendix, p. 75)
2. Review of phosphorus research investigations in the Valley States (appendix, p. 75)
3. Studies in the chemical and physical properties of soils (appendix, p. 75)
4. Data on costs of producing, distributing, and applying anhydrous ammonia (appendix, p. 76)

At the request of Dr. Cummings, Dr. Randall J. Jones, Correlator for the Committee on Research, presented a statement to the Conference on this topic. (For text of Dr. Jones' statement, see appendix, p. 76.)

5. Phosphorus nutrition studies (appendix, p. 76)
6. Land-grant college estimates of fertilizer requirements in the Tennessee Valley (appendix, p. 76)

### B. Additional proposals and recommendations

#### DISCUSSION

Cummings: Mr. Chairman, I move adoption of the Committee's report.

Chance: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

This concluded the report of the Committee on Research.

## VII. Other business

Schaub: Under the topic of "other business" on our agenda, I want to ask Mr. McAmis how much fertilizer we may expect to get next year.

McAmis: Instead of trying to go into that question now, we would like for you to look forward in the very near future to having your contact officers or test-demonstration supervisors get together somewhere to review that whole question of supply for next year. I think that would be

better than to try to enter into that discussion now. Mr. White will write you a letter setting the date for the meeting.

Schaub: I had in mind also the whole question of the fertilizer shortage next year. Apparently this is going to be a serious problem.

McAmis: It is, especially since there is going to be an effort to continue or expand shipments abroad.

Schaub: Mr. Williamson, we're happy to have you at our meeting, and would appreciate hearing from you at this time.

Williamson: This meeting has been very enlightening to me, although during the meeting I have at times been somewhat confused, not having attended any of these Conferences before. When Mr. Wilson asked me to come down here to this meeting, I jumped at the opportunity.

Today Mr. Brannan indicated to you, in his comments, that there is no question but what we are moving into a new era of agriculture, calling particular attention to the South. Possibly we could divide our past history of the agriculture of the South into two major patterns--prior to, and following, the Civil War. Now we have pushed into a new pattern, and the opportunities today are greater than ever before, in spite of our great problems. Unmistakable signs point to a new pattern fashioned around a balanced relationship between soil conservation and full utilization of natural and human resources.

Whatever progress we will make, every agency working in the South in the pattern of teamwork exhibited around this conference table will spark-plug that new pattern of agriculture. The national Extension Service is glad to be playing a small part in this great team.

Schaub: Thank you, Mr. Williamson.

Director Knapp, of the West Virginia Extension Service, is a guest with us today. Director Knapp, have you any remarks you'd like to make at this time?

Knapp: The opportunity of attending this meeting has been quite a privilege to me. I have no particular contribution to make to the meeting, but I appreciate your hospitality.

Here in Atlanta, I happened to run into a man who used to be in our health service in West Virginia, who is now located here. He remarked to me that he had never seen as much progress made anywhere in the country as he sees in the South today.

Schaub: I think you will be interested in a further report on the meeting here two weeks ago of the Southern Planning Association. This meeting was called by the National Planning Association. There were about 40 people invited--bankers, editors, a number of representatives of labor (although only one of them attended). After two days of discussion, it was felt that it would be wise to set up a committee, with headquarters in the South, staffed by people with Southern background. They have a grant of \$50,000 to finance the committee's work for a one-year period. Final action was that this committee would select representation from eight groups: agriculture, industry, finance and commerce, education, State planning Boards, the Governors' Counsel, the press, and labor. The committee to select these groups is headed by Mr. Palmer, President of the Kingsport Press, and has four other members: Dean Emerson of Georgia Tech, Gabbard of Texas, and two others. They had in mind selecting some outstanding person who would be chairman of the Committee, and several names were suggested. That would be the initial group, which would be expanded to broaden it geographically, but not to exceed 50 people. I don't know how rapidly the group will move, but I think it will probably go along as rapidly as possible. They are not to go out into straight research, but to be a liaison group that would examine information and try to develop general plans for the South in which all these various groups will be vitally interested. This is patterned after the National Planning Association's activities. Their budget is supplied by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation.

Allbaugh: They contemplate covering problems of all groups represented. The committee will have to decide where to start. For instance, one problem they will possibly investigate is where the mechanization of agriculture leads in terms of excess labor.

Schaub: Is there any other business? I believe Mr. Clayton has an announcement.

Clayton: The Committee on Research is requested to meet in this room immediately after the adjournment of the Conference.

Olson: Mr. Chairman, I don't know the procedure followed in selecting the place of meetings of this group, but I rise at this point to extend an invitation to this Conference to have some future meeting with us in Mississippi, preferably at a point on our beautiful Gulf Coast. I would like to suggest a two-day meeting, and we would like to have a number of our people attend this meeting. I think our new president would like to attend. When the next meeting place is decided upon, please remember that we extend you a welcome in Mississippi.

Davis: In connection with what Mr. Olson says, I think it would be a good idea to invite the land-grant college presidents to attend these sessions.

Schaub: I believe that is a matter for the Correlating Committee to decide. Mr. Clayton, will you present that suggestion to the Correlating Committee at their next meeting?

Clayton: I shall be happy to do so.

Schaub: Mr. Olson, in answer to your invitation, the Conference voted this morning, before you came in, to hold its meeting next fall in Knoxville. But I believe your invitation can be referred to the Correlating Committee.

Mr. Bass, have you anything you'd like to say to the Conference?

Bass: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think the Conference here today has been an outstanding one in many respects. I have been greatly impressed by the thoroughness and dispatch with which a large area of subject matter has been considered and handled.

I am inclined to reminisce a little about the year-by-year development of this conference of representatives of the agencies and institutions concerned with the joint program in the Tennessee Valley. The progress has been significant and it gives me, and I know it gives you, a source of inspiration.

The regional program in the Valley is creating not only wide interest throughout this country but throughout the world, wherever there is a problem of wise and related use of resources. An impressive stream of visitors from all lands of the world flows here to study what might be termed an experiment in government.

This is, I am sure, an additional challenge to all of us to contribute the full measure of talents and facilities of our several agencies to the job at hand. Now that the war is over, perhaps we shall have that margin of time and effort to put into the job here that will enable us to view our efforts in the Valley as being fully integrated and fully fruitful in terms of the objectives of our joint program.

Chance: I move the Conference adjourn.

Williamson: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to, and the Conference accordingly adjourned at 3:20 p.m.

## APPENDIX

TWENTY-FIFTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE  
Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia  
Wednesday, April 3, 1946

\*\*\*\*\*

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Roll of Conference .....	32
Program of Conference .....	34
Report of Correlating Committee .....	37
Letter from the Secretary of Agriculture .....	40
Report of Committee on Organization .....	41
Report of Committee on Resource Utilization .....	42
Address of Assistant Secretary Charles F. Brannan .....	51
Report of Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching ....	58
Report of Committee on Cooperatives .....	69
Report of Committee on Research .....	75
List of Valley-States Conferences .....	77

\*\*\*\*\*

TWENTY-FIFTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE  
 Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia  
 Wednesday, April 3, 1946

ROLL OF CONFERENCE<sup>1/</sup>

Alabama

Davis, P. O., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Auburn  
 Funchess, M. J., Dean, School of Agriculture, and Director,  
 Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn

Georgia

Brown, Walter S., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Athens  
 Chandler, S. G., Assistant District Agent, Agricultural Extension  
 Service, Athens  
 Holley, K. T., Chief Chemist, Agricultural Experiment Station,  
 Experiment  
 Stuckey, H. P., Director, Agricultural Experiment Station,  
 Experiment

Kentucky

None present

Mississippi

Coleman, Russell, Associate Agronomist, representing Clarence  
 Dorman, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, State  
 College  
 Olson, L. A., Contact Officer, Mississippi State College, State  
 College

North Carolina

Cummings, R. W., Head, Department of Agronomy, representing L. D.  
 Bauer, Dean, School of Agriculture and Forestry, and Director,  
 Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh  
 Schaub, I. O., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh

Tennessee

Chance, Frank S., Assistant Director, Agricultural Experiment  
 Station, Knoxville  
 McLeod, J. H., Assistant Director, Agricultural Extension Service,  
 Knoxville  
 McReynolds, E. C., Coordinator of Cooperative Programs, University  
 of Tennessee, Knoxville

1/ See text, p. 7.

Virginia

Dietrick, L. B., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Blacksburg  
 Young, H. N., Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg

West Virginia

Knapp, J. O., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Morgantown

Tennessee Valley Authority

Allbaugh, L. G., Assistant Chief, Tests and Demonstrations Staff,  
 Department of Agricultural Relations, Knoxville  
 Bass, Neil, Chief Conservation Engineer, Knoxville  
 Blackmore, John, Agricultural Economist, Program Review and  
 Analysis Staff, Department of Agricultural Relations, Knoxville  
 Cole, William E., Chief, Program Review and Analysis Staff, Depart-  
 ment of Agricultural Relations, Knoxville  
 Jones, Randall J., Agriculturist, Tests and Demonstrations Staff,  
 Department of Agricultural Relations, Knoxville  
 Kilbourne, Richard E., Assistant Director, Department of Forestry  
 Relations, Norris  
 McAmis, J. C., Director, Department of Agricultural Relations,  
 Knoxville  
 Salter, L. C., Chief, Cooperative Management Staff, Department of  
 Agricultural Relations, Knoxville  
 White, E. H., Chief, Tests and Demonstrations Staff, Department of  
 Agricultural Relations, Knoxville

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Brannan, Charles F., Assistant Secretary, Washington, D. C.  
 Maddox, James G., Special Assistant to the Chief, Bureau of Agri-  
 cultural Economics, Washington, D. C.  
 Williamson, H. H., Assistant Director, representing M. L. Wilson,  
 Director, Extension Service, Washington, D. C.

Correlating Committee

Maddox, James G., representing U. S. Department of Agriculture,  
 Washington, D. C.  
 McAmis, J. C., representing Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville,  
 Tennessee  
 Clayton, C. F., Executive Secretary, Knoxville, Tennessee

TWENTY-FIFTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE  
Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia  
Wednesday, April 3, 1946

PROGRAM<sup>1/</sup>

Morning session

Opening of Conference ..... Chairman Thomas Cooper

I. Report of Correlating Committee ..... Thomas Cooper, Chairman

A. Progress report

1. Standing Committees
2. Correlators
3. Cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley
4. Proposed study of relationships in the Tennessee Valley as a procedure in government

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Next meeting of Conference
2. Official list of Valley counties

II. Report of Committee on Organization ..... I. O. Schaub, Chairman

A. Progress report

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

III. Report of Committee on  
Resource Utilization ..... Frank S. Chance, Chairman

A. Progress report

1. Agricultural planning in the Tennessee Valley
2. Report on agricultural program for the Tennessee Valley
3. Postwar benchmark for agriculture in the Tennessee Valley

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Cooperative forestry program in the Tennessee Valley
2. Rural housing in the Valley States

1/ See text, p. 7.

Luncheon session

Arrangements have been made for a group luncheon, to begin at 12:00, at the Piedmont Hotel. At the luncheon session, Mr. Charles F. Brannan, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, will address the Conference.

Afternoon session

IV. Report of Committee on  
Extension and Resident Teaching ..... P. O. Davis, Chairman

A. Progress report

1. Southern Educational Film Production Service
2. Publication for the Tennessee Valley Region
3. Evaluation of the unit test-demonstration farm as an extension tool
4. Application of test-demonstration farm experience to the needs of veteran readjustment

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Use of test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by schools
2. Procedure for broadening the scope of the cooperative agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley

V. Report of Committee on Cooperatives ..... L. I. Jones, Chairman

A. Progress report

1. Committee of Valley Cooperatives
2. Survey of Valley States land-grant colleges regarding their program as related to farmers' cooperatives

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Proposed survey of Valley cooperatives: Work in progress or proposed
2. Other

VI. Report of Committee on Research ..... L. D. Bauer, Chairman

A. Progress report

1. Tests with fused tricalcium phosphate and potassium metaphosphate
2. Review of phosphorus research investigations in the Valley States

VI. A. 3. Studies in the chemical and physical properties of soils  
4. Data on costs of producing, distributing, and applying  
anhydrous ammonia

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

VII. Other business

VIII. Adjournment of the Conference

TWENTY-FIFTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE  
Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia  
Wednesday, April 3, 1946

REPORT OF CORRELATING COMMITTEE<sup>1/</sup>  
by  
Thomas Cooper<sup>2/</sup>, Chairman

A. PROGRESS REPORT

On behalf of the Correlating Committee, I wish to submit the following report:

1. Standing Committees

A statement giving the functions of the Standing Committees of the Conference and of the Correlator for each Committee, and listing the current membership of each Committee, has been mailed to members of the Conference and of each Committee.

I am pleased to announce that Mr. Willis M. Baker, Director, Department of Forestry Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, has consented to serve on the Committee on Resource Utilization as an additional member of that Committee.

I wish to report also that Dr. H. N. Young, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, has accepted membership on the Committee on Cooperatives to fill the vacancy created by the recent resignation of Dr. A. W. Drinkard from that Committee.

2. Correlators

On recommendation of Mr. E. H. White, Chief, Tests and Demonstrations Staff, Department of Agricultural Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, Mr. Leland G. Allbaugh has been approved by the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching to serve as Correlator for that Committee. As most of you probably know, Mr. Allbaugh has been connected for a number of years with the Extension Service of Iowa State College, where he advanced from county agent to the position of Associate Director. During the last year and a half he has worked on a loan basis with the Foreign Economic Administration. Mr. Allbaugh is at present employed as a member of the Tests and Demonstrations Staff of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

1/ See text, p. 7.

2/ In the absence of Dean Cooper, this report was presented by Director I. O. Schaub.

All Standing Committees of the Conference now have the services of a Correlator, with the exception of the Committee on Resource Utilization. These Correlators include, in addition to Mr. Allbaugh, Dr. Randall J. Jones, Correlator for the Committee on Research, and Mr. Shelden L. Clement, Correlator for the Committee on Cooperatives. We are advised by Dr. W. E. Cole, Chief, Program Review and Analysis Staff, Tennessee Valley Authority, that he expects to have a man to recommend to the Committee on Resource Utilization in the near future to serve as Correlator for that Committee. (See text, p. 7.)

3. Cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley

As previously reported to the Conference, the Report of the Correlating Committee on the matter of cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley was transmitted to the Secretary of Agriculture on July 18, 1945. We know that the question of agency relationships in the Tennessee Valley has been under discussion in the Department under the leadership of Mr. Charles F. Brannan, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Recently Mr. Brannan and Mr. Maddox spent several days in the Tennessee Valley with a view to familiarizing themselves with the Valley agricultural program and the general features of the organizational set-up for conducting the program. I feel sure, Mr. Maddox, that the discussions that have been carried on in the Department, supplemented by the impressions gained by your visit to the Valley, will give you a basis for some constructive suggestions on the matter of agency relationships. I know that all of us would welcome the opportunity of hearing from you at this time (text, p. 7).<sup>1/</sup>

4. Proposed study of relationships in the Tennessee Valley as a procedure in government

At its meeting in Lexington on February 11, the Correlating Committee discussed the resolution proposed by Director Davis and adopted by the Conference on October 5, 1945, relating to a study of institutional relationships in the Tennessee Valley as a procedure in government.

Perhaps it would be helpful if I read Director Davis' proposal to you as adopted:

Whereas, the cooperative program and procedure in the Tennessee Valley region, which is a direct result of the policy and philosophy of the Tennessee Valley Authority, has been in operation for twelve years, which is long enough for accurate determination of results in this procedure; and

Whereas, this procedure in government is being increasingly challenged; Now, therefore, be it

<sup>1/</sup> For copy of Secretary Anderson's letter to Dean Cooper, see p. 40.

Resolved, That the Valley-States Conference proceed immediately to cause to be assembled facts both for and against this procedure in government, and that these facts, when available, be made known to all who may be concerned; and be it further

Resolved, That the facts so assembled be used as a basis for determining our future policies and procedure as related to our own work, and also to all agencies engaged in work relating to our cooperative program of work in the Valley States.

The proposal was referred to the Correlating Committee for appropriate action.

In its preliminary discussion of this matter, the Committee found that we are not altogether clear as to the intended scope and content of the proposed investigation. Accordingly, on March 7, I wrote to Director Davis at the suggestion of the Committee requesting his assistance in clarifying the objectives of the proposed study and asking that, if practicable, he provide us with something in the way of an outline to indicate the scope and content of the study which he has in mind.

Director Davis has responded to the request of the Committee and his letter follows:

Auburn, Alabama  
March 18, 1946

Dean Thomas P. Cooper  
University of Kentucky  
Lexington, Kentucky

My dear Dean Cooper:

Yours of March 7 is before me. Since reading it I have restudied our resolution, or the motion which I made at the last meeting of the Valley-States conference, that approved the motion.

Since it contains considerable information I'm not going into details here, but am doing more of a restatement.

The main problem before us in this is that there are many people who do not agree with the TVA procedure in government. Instead of being cooperative by working with existing agencies and institutions they prefer bureaucracies, which usually result in competition with existing agencies and institutions.

Since this democratic procedure of the TVA has been in operation long enough to determine its advantages and disadvantages, I'd like to see a capable, qualified committee try to measure the

effects, or to determine its advantages and disadvantages. These should be compared with the other procedure, the bureaucratic way.

We know that this procedure in government is being challenged all the while, especially by a small group in Washington. I hope, therefore, that we can ascertain the facts that will enable its defense by those who have an opportunity to defend it.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

P. O. Davis  
Director

Perhaps some further discussion of this matter will contribute to the clarification of the proposal and the determination of the action to be taken.

#### B. ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

##### 1. Next meeting of Conference

Subject to your approval, the Correlating Committee recommends that the next meeting of the Conference be held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on Wednesday, October 2, 1946.

##### 2. Official list of Valley counties

In connection with the compilation of statistics relating to the Tennessee Valley and for other purposes, it seems desirable to have a generally recognized and official list of the counties to be included in the Tennessee Valley region. Accordingly, the Correlating Committee has instructed the Executive Secretary to compile and submit for appropriate approval such a list of the Valley counties. The Committee will welcome any suggestions the Conference may have to offer in reference to the preparation of such a list.

#### LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

A copy of the letter from Secretary Anderson to Dean Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, which was read by Mr. Maddox to the Conference (text, p. 8), is inserted following this page.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

March 28, 1946

Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman  
Tennessee Valley Correlating Committee  
College of Agriculture  
University of Kentucky  
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Dean Cooper:

On July 18, 1945, you forwarded me a report of the Correlating Committee entitled "Procedure for Cooperation for Soil Conservation Districts in the Tennessee Valley." This report has received our careful consideration. In fact, for some time prior to its receipt, as well as since that time, a committee of officials from the various agencies within the Department who are concerned with the administration of programs within the Tennessee Valley under the chairmanship of Assistant Secretary Brannan has been studying ways and means of improving working relationships among the Department, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Land Grant Colleges, and other agencies within the Tennessee Valley area. I have also had several opportunities to discuss some of these problems with Mr. Lilienthal, Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, within the past few months. Other discussions and studies, such as the recent conversations among you, Mr. Brannan, and Mr. Maddox at Lexington, and their talks with TVA officials at Knoxville and other points, indicate our deep interest in this subject. All of the discussions have been of great value to the Department.

I assure you that the Department is anxious and willing to cooperate with the TVA, the Colleges, and other State agencies in developing an integrated agricultural program in the Valley which will best serve the needs of farmers in that area. I recognize that the TVA and the Colleges have a unique responsibility to the farmers in this area and that an effort must be made to correlate especially the programs of the Department with those of the TVA and the Colleges in the discharge of these special responsibilities.

We are interested in approaching the problem on a much wider front than merely that of developing a procedure for cooperation with Soil Conservation Districts.

But, because the report of the Correlating Committee of June 15, 1945, pointed up the problem of how the Soil Conservation Service

2-Dean Cooper

should operate within the Tennessee Valley, I want to discuss this problem first. In the subsequent pages of this letter I want also to consider several other activities to which I think we should give attention.

I believe that all of us who have given consideration to the conservation problem recognize that the primary responsibility for land and water conservation practices rests with individual land owners and operators. Moreover, I have no doubt about farm owners and operators voluntarily accepting and discharging this responsibility when they understand its importance to the welfare of themselves and the nation, and the public agencies working in this field give them guidance and assistance in solving their conservation problems.

Soil Conservation Districts, and the provision of technical assistance to these districts by the Soil Conservation Service, is one method by which farmers are provided this guidance and assistance. The Unit-Test Demonstration Program of the TVA and the State Agricultural Colleges is another method. Many of the educational activities of the Extension Service, and much of the research work of State Experiment Stations furnish guidance in this field. We recognize that the Unit-Test Demonstration Program and the functioning of local Soil Conservation Associations in the Valley are well-established activities for aiding farmers in their conservation and production practices. Furthermore, we know that these activities were being carried forward in the Valley before the enactment of District enabling laws by the State governments. Nevertheless, I hope that all of the resources and facilities of the Soil Conservation Service can be made available to farmers in the Valley Counties, as it is elsewhere in the nation. There is no reason why this work cannot be conducted in a manner which preserves the Unit-Test Demonstration Program. The two programs do and should complement each other, and I believe that procedures can be developed which will attain this objective.

The Correlating Committee, in its report of June 15, 1945, suggested one method for bringing about the administrative integration of these two public agencies. I regret to say that the Department is unable to accept this particular suggestion. It would involve using funds appropriated for a specified purpose in a manner wholly different from that contemplated by the Congress. Moreover, it is beset with other difficulties, the nature of which I need not dwell on in this letter. Fortunately, however, there are other approaches to the problem.

If the two programs are to render the best service to farmers, and are to complement each other to the fullest extent possible, I believe that they should operate through a single local organization of farmers which is devoting its efforts wholly to the conservation problem. Many of the existing local conservation associations in the

Valley are engaged in purchasing and marketing activities, and I understand that some of them are expanding this type of service. Although the steady growth of cooperative purchasing and marketing activities among farmers is a desirable development, the Department cannot attach technical personnel to all types of farmers' cooperative organizations. Therefore, in order to have local organizations through which the personnel engaged in the two programs could effectively and efficiently work together, consideration should be given to either (1) reorganizing the existing local associations in such a manner that they relinquish their conservation functions, and for soil conservation districts to be organized for the purpose of carrying on the conservation activities of the TVA and Colleges and the Soil Conservation Service; or (2) reorganizing the existing local associations in such a manner that they relinquish their purchasing and marketing functions and devote their efforts exclusively to the conservation activities of the TVA and Colleges and the Soil Conservation Service.

In either event the local conservation organization--whether it is a Soil Conservation District or a local Soil Conservation Association--should be under the direction of a democratically elected governing body. Moreover, such a local organization should carry forward the Unit Test-Demonstration Program, as well as the ordinary functions of a Soil Conservation District. Such organizations should be able to enter into agreements with the Extension Service, the Soil Conservation Service, and other public agencies with respect to personnel, materials, and equipment to aid them in carrying out an integrated conservation program.

If local organizations of this character are organized under the State laws governing the formation of Soil Conservation Districts, and thus become public institutions, it seems to me they will have certain definite advantages over ordinary cooperative associations organized under laws governing the formation of farmer cooperatives. Many Soil Conservation Districts are already organized in the area outside the Valley in the 7 States involved, and it seems that there are definite advantages in having only one type of local public conservation organization in each of the States. However, the advantages and disadvantages of each alternative should be carefully explored.

The Soil Conservation Service recognizes the interest of other agencies in a land and water conservation program in the Valley. Moreover, if Soil Conservation Districts are organized in the Valley counties, the SCS stands ready to cooperate with the farmer-elected governing bodies of these Districts and to encourage these local governing bodies to utilize the assistance of other public agencies which can aid in carrying forward a soil and water conservation program.

4-Dean Cooper

Another approach that has been suggested is for technicians on the staff of the Soil Conservation Service to be placed under the administrative direction of the county agents, the responsible local heads of the Unit-Test Demonstration Program, in the Valley counties. As already mentioned, this would be contrary to proper use of appropriated funds. Furthermore, I do not believe it is wise for the employees of one agency to be under the continuing direction and supervision of the employees of another agency.

I suggest, therefore, that the Correlating Committee reconsider its recommendations of last July along the lines of the suggestions which I have made.

For this purpose, and certain others which I will briefly suggest in subsequent paragraphs, I recommend that the Correlating Committee be temporarily enlarged to include a top-ranking administrative representative from those Department agencies which are particularly concerned with an integrated Valley-wide agricultural program. You may also deem it wise to have additional Extension Directors and staff members of TVA added to the Committee. An enlarged Correlating Committee of this character would be able to develop concrete plans for improving the interagency relations involved in bringing about a well-coordinated conservation program in the Valley.

As I indicated earlier, we are interested in developing improved interagency relations in the Tennessee Valley with respect to numerous agricultural problems. I suggest, therefore, that this same Committee consider ways and means of properly orienting interagency relations in the Valley States with respect to all of our operating programs. I would like particularly to have recommendations from such a Committee on the following topics:

1. In order to develop sound plans for public forest land acquisition in the Tennessee Valley States, the Forest Service would like to join with the proper public agencies in making a survey of the whole Tennessee Valley territory so as to determine in considerable detail the total needs for public forest land acquisition--Federal, State, and local. Such a procedure would make clear where each agency stood with respect to the programs of other agencies. At the same time, it would give each a definite acquisition goal toward which to work.
2. In the field of forest research, the Forest Service would be glad to join with other interested agencies in studying forest research needs and in developing a coordinated research program among the public agencies working on forestry problems in the Tennessee Valley States.

3. The Forest Service now cooperates with State agencies in:  
(a) forest fire control projects, (b) farm woodland management projects, and (c) the distribution of forest tree seedlings for planting on idle farm lands. The TVA is interested in each of these three types of work. I believe that it has worked on similar cooperative projects with some of the State agencies. Budgetary questions have already been raised concerning the apparent duplication of services and efforts by the Forest Service and the TVA. It would be well for the Forest Service, the TVA, and the State agencies concerned to develop a clear-cut set of working procedures with respect to these activities. Duplication of efforts can be avoided, and agency responsibilities more clearly delineated, if the State, regional, and national agencies concerned with these projects will work out jointly their governing policies and procedures.
4. There are, of course, many types of research projects on which the Department, the Colleges, the TVA, and other agencies in the Valley States could well cooperate if we are to develop a sound and coordinated agricultural program in the Valley. Cooperative research projects have, of course, been carried on for many years with respect to a wide variety of studies. Generally speaking, the inter-agency relationships with respect to this research work have been satisfactory from the viewpoint of the Department. There are, however, several fields in which I believe research work in the Valley States might well be expanded.

For instance, in many areas of the South, there is great need for expanding and improving research work on pasture problems. Our Agricultural Research Administration is interested in exploring the whole problem of pasture research with the State Experiment Stations and the TVA.

Several agencies of the Department are interested in research studies aimed at providing a sound basis for the further development of small industries in the Valley. I feel confident that the TVA, as well as the Colleges and other State agencies, are also interested in this general problem. There is a wide variety of local industrial operations whose potentialities for development in the Valley should be studied by procedures and methods which will draw into the analyses the resources of all public agencies concerned.

4. Continued--

I am sure that there are also needs for expanded research in the economic and social field. Preliminary discussions have been under way for some time with respect to a cooperative study in which the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Agricultural Research Administration, the TVA, and the Land Grant Colleges would carry forward a research project aimed at the classification of the different types and sizes of farms within areas having similar physical resources, so that results from the Unit-Test Demonstration Program could be soundly generalized in applying them to farms other than those on which the test demonstrations are carried out. The Department agencies are willing to get such a study under way in any one or more of the Valley States whenever the Land Grant Colleges and the TVA are ready to join in the undertaking.

5. The Department is interested in developing improved working relationships in the Valley with respect to still other types of activities. Among them I will mention: (a) the conservation practices program of the Field Service Branch, Production and Marketing Administration; (b) the rural rehabilitation and tenant purchase programs of the Farm Security Administration; (c) the education program of the Federal-State Extension Service; (d) the services of the Rural Electrification Administration; and (e) the Farm Credit Administration, where opportunities exist.

I would not expect, of course, that the Correlating Committee, temporarily enlarged as I have suggested above, would do more than examine into, and make recommendations upon, the ways and means by which the agencies involved could best cooperate together in exploring these various problems. Some of the problems would probably involve the cooperation of only two agencies; others, however, may involve several agencies--national, State, and regional. In some instances the problems are of such nature that they might best be considered by technicians. In other cases, administrative officials would probably be the best agency representatives to participate in their solution. Some problems may necessitate a close working relationship over an extended period of time on the part of several agencies; others might best be handled through only one or two conferences among the proper people. It is my hope that the Committee could make recommendations with respect to the manner in which each of the topics mentioned above might best be explored.

Moreover, I believe that consideration should be given to expanding the Department's representation in the Valley States Conference. It will be necessary for the responsible administrative officials of the operating programs of the Department to become well

7-Dean Cooper

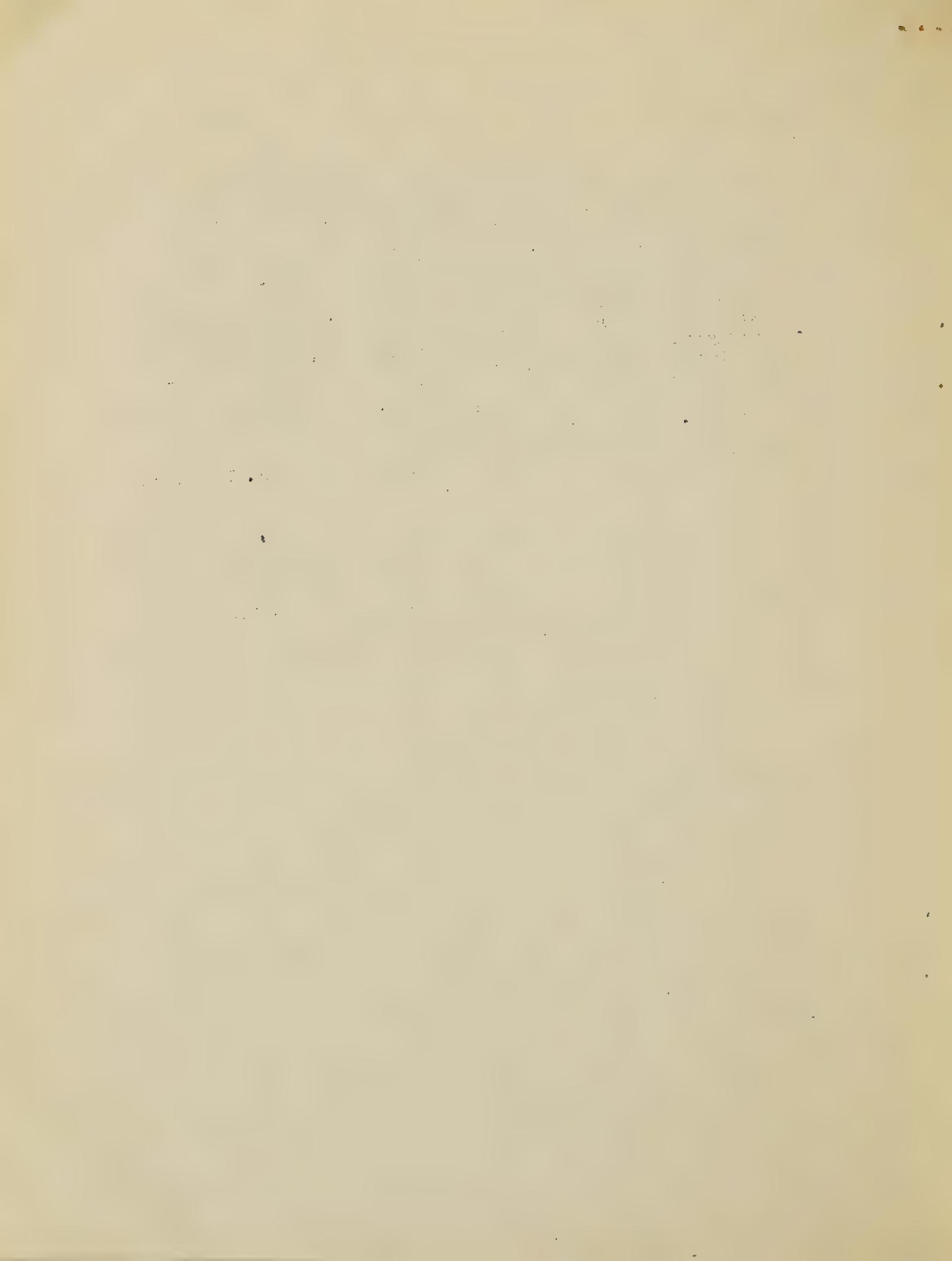
acquainted with all phases of the work of the TVA, the Colleges, and other State agencies in the Valley if we are to have the best possible program integration. The Valley States Conference is one place where a contribution along these lines can be made.

I hope that the TVA and the Colleges will give me, through you as Chairman of the Correlating Committee, their full and frank reaction to the suggestions which I have made in this letter. I sincerely trust that we can evolve a pattern of interagency working relationships which will bring the programs of all agricultural agencies into a clear and harmonious focus upon the problems of all farmers in the Valley.

Because some of these problems have been discussed with Mr. Lilienthal, I am sending him a copy of this letter.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Clinton P. Anderson  
Secretary



TWENTY-FIFTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE  
Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia  
Wednesday, April 3, 1946

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION<sup>1/</sup>  
by  
I. O. Schaub, Chairman

A. PROGRESS REPORT

At its last meeting, prior to the Conference in October, the Committee had before it a number of items on which action was postponed. We had in mind to take up these items prior to the present Conference, with a view to submitting a report on them at this time. However, in view of the consideration which we understood is being given to problems of agency relationships in the Valley, on which Mr. Maddox has made a statement to you, the Committee felt that it would be premature to propose specific changes in our organizational procedure at the present time. Consequently, the Committee postponed a meeting which had been called for the purpose of considering items of this kind until we could have the benefit of such suggestions as may result from the discussions within the Department of Agriculture.

As to the matter of cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley, on which the Committee made recommendations at the last meeting of the Conference, the statements made by Dean Cooper in the report of the Correlating Committee and by Mr. Maddox, probably take us as far as we can go on this subject at the present time.

B. ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

For the reasons which I have indicated, the Committee has no additional proposals or recommendations to make at this time.

1/ See text, p. 16.

TWENTY-FIFTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE  
Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia  
Wednesday, April 3, 1946

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOURCE UTILIZATION<sup>1/</sup>  
by  
Frank S. Chance, Chairman

A. PROGRESS REPORT

1. Agricultural planning in the Tennessee Valley

The Committee is glad to be able to report concrete progress on this aspect of our work.

A work project outline entitled "Classification and analysis of farms and of farmer-owned enterprises in the Tennessee Valley" has been submitted jointly by the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Extension Service of Mississippi State College to the Tennessee Valley Authority. This work outline has been approved by both agencies and is now in effect. Work on this project is confined to the Valley counties of Mississippi.

A work outline designed to provide for the initiation of work on an identical project in the Valley counties of North Carolina has been submitted jointly by the Experiment Station and the Extension Service of North Carolina State College and is now under consideration by officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority and of the institution.

The Committee is also advised that the submission of a work project outline covering the same project is under consideration by the Experiment Station and the Extension Service of the University of Tennessee.

In connection with the topic of agricultural planning, I think the Conference would also be interested in having a brief report on some work involving tabulation of data of the U. S. Census on test-demonstration farms, which is being done by the U. S. Bureau of the Census under an arrangement with the Tennessee Valley Authority. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I shall ask Dr. Cole to take a few minutes at this time to explain to the Conference the nature of this work.

Dr. Cole's statement follows:

For some time TVA and others associated in the joint agricultural program have thought that it would be valuable if we could have the Census Bureau process the schedules which it has on demonstration farms for the years 1935, 1940, and 1945 and to do this

<sup>1/</sup> See text, p. 16.

in such a way that it will show some of the changes which have taken place on non-test-demonstration farms. Work has progressed to the point where we are about ready to ask the Census Bureau to give us an estimate on the cost of this work and also to the point where we have reached fairly full agreement as to the items on which we desire tabulations.

## 2. Report on agricultural program for the Tennessee Valley

Since the Committee has previously laid before the Conference the background and history of the reports which have been assembled on this subject, I need not detain you by going into that again at this time. As you will recall, Mr. McAmis felt that any postwar statement which TVA issued should be the product of the colleges of the Valley. As a result of conferences with the State Contact Officers, the colleges were called upon to prepare reports for the Valley sections of their respective States. Six reports were prepared. From these reports an over-all Valley-wide report was written and sent to members of the Committee on Resource Utilization for suggestions and later to the State Contact Officers for any additions which the institutions wanted to make. On the basis of these suggestions a revised report is now in preparation. In the meantime, a seventh State report, from North Carolina, has come in. The postwar statement prepared for the Valley as a whole has already been included in TVA's confidential working papers on postwar development.

A problem for consideration by the Committee is what distribution to make of the over-all Valley-wide report and what distribution, if any, to suggest for the seven State reports. The Committee solicits suggestions from the Conference on each of these points.

Officials of TVA who have had some contact with the postwar planning study have been impressed with the quality of the statements which came in from the colleges and feel that the efforts to obtain a postwar statement through the methods which were followed have been very worthwhile.

## 3. Postwar benchmark for agriculture in the Tennessee Valley

The history of this report is briefly this. In the first place, BAE, in cooperation with the States, set up a series of State postwar benchmark production goals. In addition, a national benchmark statement was also prepared. Between these two, of course, there was no regional statement. The Executive Secretary of the Correlating Committee and some of the TVA officials felt that a regional postwar benchmark report was desirable:

- (1) In order to recognize the regional integrity of the joint agricultural program, and
- (2) To give those modifications in production goals characteristic of the Valley program which were not given adequately in the seven State reports, or in the national report.

In response to a request for such a report, BAE prepared a postwar benchmark statement for the Valley. This was carried through two revisions by us, these revisions being acceptable to BAE but not quite in line with what officials of TVA felt was desired.

As a result of further discussions, BAE had prepared a revision of their benchmark estimates for the Valley region. This last report reached Dr. Cole (who is serving as Chairman of a sub-committee working on this report) only a few weeks ago. This revised report is being studied carefully to assure that the objectives of the Valley agricultural program are fully incorporated and that the end results sought are clearly described.

The Committee requests suggestions from the Conference as to the distribution of this report.

#### B. ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

##### 1. Cooperative forestry program in the Tennessee Valley

A large portion of the area of the Tennessee Valley is in forest and woodland. The conservation and utilization of forest and woodland products is, therefore, an important segment of the Tennessee Valley development program. As Dean Cooper reported to you, Mr. Willis M. Baker has recently accepted membership on the Committee on Resource Utilization. Mr. Baker, due to illness, couldn't be here, but Mr. Richard Kilbourne is representing him. I therefore ask Mr. Kilbourne to take a few minutes at this time to give you some of the high spots in the cooperative forestry program in the Valley, as a part of the report of this Committee.

Mr. Kilbourne's statement follows:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Valley-States Conference:

Mr. Frank Chance, Chairman of your Committee on Resource Utilization, has asked me to present as a part of the report of this Committee a statement on the cooperative forestry program in the Tennessee Valley. We welcome the opportunity to discuss this resource development program to which the institutions and agencies we represent have such a great obligation, and to which we personally can contribute so much.

As a point of beginning it is logical to consider ownership first. Who owns the forest lands and the lands in need of reforestation? Who has primary responsibility for proper stewardship of this vast and important resource which extends over some fourteen million acres--more than one-half of the land area of the Tennessee Valley--and produces some 717,000,000 cubic feet of wood and an annual income valued at \$100,000,000? The largest part, some 43 percent, is incorporated in large private and industrial holdings; about 40 percent is on farms; and 17 percent is owned by the public and

administered chiefly by such agencies as the United States Forest Service, the National Park Service, and the States. It does not appear likely that there will be any marked change in this ownership pattern in the period immediately before us, and we can therefore assume that this arrangement of ownership is the one with which we will be concerned.

With this ownership pattern in mind we may now give attention to what is needed for adequate development of this resource. In this connection, we are limiting our remarks to those items on which there is strong indication of substantial agreement by the owners and by the so-called experts or authorities in this field.

(Incidentally, in this connection, I am not far enough away from home to qualify as an expert.) The number one forestry problem is still the old familiar and yet unsolved one of adequate fire protection. We should reduce the average annual area burned from the present figure of some 700,000 acres, over 5 percent of the total forest area, to 25 hundredths of one percent, or about 36,000 acres. This should be done within the next five years. That this can be done has been demonstrated on publicly owned forest areas and on portions of privately owned lands, especially in the Valley counties of southwest Virginia.

The second need is that for sustained-yield management on all forest lands in the Valley. A reasonable goal in this direction would be to achieve within five years such wide application of sustained-yield forest management that at least 30 percent of the forest products cut would be from lands operated under sustained-yield management. In 1944 it was estimated that only about 10 percent of the total cut was taken from lands managed on this basis. This percentage is deceptive because most of the sustained-yield cut came from publicly owned lands, which represent only 17 percent of the forest area. The real need is to apply sustained yield to the 83 percent of the forest area in private ownership.

A third need is better and more complete utilization of the forest products which we grow. At the present time about 60 percent of the wood which we produce on our forest lands becomes waste material--waste in the woods, at the sawmill, or in the fabrication plants. It seems reasonable to hope that within the near future we could reduce this waste to not over 50 percent.

A fourth need is that of reforesting those lands which need planting to restore their productivity and to reinforce understocked stands. The area in need of reforestation is estimated to be one million acres. Approximately 60 percent of this area is on farms, 38 percent is in non-farm private ownership, and 2 percent is on public lands. A reasonable goal would be to achieve the reforestation of approximately one-third of this area in the next ten years.

There are many other measures which need adoption, and many other things which need to be done; but we believe for the immediate future these four needs will more than absorb all of the resources and ingenuity that can be applied to them.

We come now to the question of whose job it is to meet these forestry problems. Recalling for a moment the ownership pattern, we find that primary responsibility is divided among thousands of individuals, companies, and industries who own 83 percent of the forest land. However, the public has so much at stake in this resource that it has a major responsibility to help meet the problems associated with it; and so we find many public and quasi-public agencies attempting to meet their part of this public responsibility. These include 25 public agencies and seven or more forestry associations and organizations with forestry programs. It is appropriate at this point to emphasize the great responsibility of one segment of the public in relation to our forest resource, namely, the forest products industries, that is, those people who are in businesses which take the product in its rough state as logs, pulpwood, billets, poles, and so on, and convert it into finished products. To make a distinction between degrees of responsibility for maintaining the forest resource, it may be said that as primary responsibility rests on the owners, secondary responsibility is the obligation of the forest products industries. It is gratifying to note that leaders in these industries recognize this obligation and now have under way a nation-wide program called "Trees for America." The heavy responsibility which utilization has to the forest resource suggests the possibility of forest owner cooperatives to handle some phases of the processing of forest products.

Let us consider briefly the methods advocated and used by the public agencies and organizations with forestry programs in meeting these forestry problems and needs. Here we find a wide divergence of thinking, a variety of proposals, and many so-called programs. Analyzing this thinking, the proposals, and the programs, we find that they may be reduced to four basic method elements, which for purposes of this discussion we will refer to as: Element A, Acquisition; element R, Regulation; element S, Subsidy or Service; and element E, Education.

(Since the announcement of the atomic bomb we have been expecting to hear of some of the public agencies further complicating the situation by splitting one or more of these so-called elements and coming out with a new method which they might call "Subsidy 235" or "Heavy" Education. So far we have not heard of this being done, although my good friend Sid Chandler of Georgia would probably say at this point that the TVA foresters have already done this but won't admit it.)

Coming back to our four basic method elements--acquisition, regulation, subsidy or service, and education--we find them advocated and incorporated in varying degrees in the policies and programs of all of the public agencies and organizations with forestry programs. We find also that most of them use or advocate more than one of these basic methods in their programs.

The Tennessee Valley Authority during the past thirteen and a half years has attempted to analyze the basic situation and needs in the Valley. We have attempted to develop a regional concept of the forestry problem in terms of specific needs, objectives, and agencies. We have also attempted temporarily to fill the gaps in helping to meet what we considered to be the most urgent needs.

The development of a regional forestry program for the Tennessee Valley depends upon successfully adjusting methods and agencies to the fundamental conditions of ownership responsibility and needs. From this there has evolved what we call the cooperative forestry program. This program (or composite of programs) is dedicated to meeting the four most urgent needs: Fire control, sustained-yield management, better utilization of forest products, and reforestation. The methods we favor and advocate include, primarily, education with major emphasis on demonstrations, and, secondarily, subsidy and service. Our experience and the evidence now available do not indicate the present need for either acquisition or regulation in meeting the most urgent forestry problems as we see them.

Perhaps the most perplexing difficulty in developing a cooperative regional program is that of integrating the inter-agency relationships, because it is necessary to choose between agencies with respect to the effectuation of each part of the program. Even though such selection of agencies is fraught with difficulties, it is necessary to make such decisions because it is not possible for the TVA to work with every agency on every forestry activity under way in the Valley or to concede that each agency has primary responsibility for all phases of the forestry activity. Our decision between agencies has been approached on the basis of legislative status and our considered judgment of the ability and appropriateness of a given agency to meet a need and to make the major contribution in a particular field. Therefore we have applied this principle to the four primary problems with the following results: In matters of fire control the TVA looks to and is working primarily with the State departments of conservation for leadership and accomplishment of objectives. In attaining sustained-yield management, it appears desirable and necessary to recognize what we considered a logical division of responsibility between the State departments of conservation and the State extension services. Under this division of responsibility we look primarily to the State departments of conservation for leadership and effective action with the large private and industrial or non-farm forests and with the forest products industries; whereas, in sustained-yield management on woodlands owned as a part of farms we depend upon and aid the extension services in accomplishing the objectives, including the whole farm approach, in this area of work. For farm woodland investigations we look to the State agricultural experiment stations and the forest experiment stations of the United States Forest Service. The decision to so divide our allegiance in these fields has not met with entire acceptance in some of the States, and in most States it has been the subject of some criticism and opposition.

In meeting the needs for better forest products utilization it is again necessary to recognize the logical division of responsibility and work between the State departments of conservation and the State extension services. Both of these agencies have an inescapable obligation in relation to this need, and we believe that we can be most effective in aiding both agencies in this field. For research in this field we are relying primarily on the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory and the regional experiment stations of the U. S. Forest Service; our own efforts supplement theirs.

In attaining the objectives in reforestation we recognize again a logical division of responsibility between the land on farms and the non-farm lands. It has been possible in this activity to evolve perhaps our most satisfactory example of cooperation between the State departments of conservation and the State extension services, wherein the State foresters coordinate the planting program on a State-wide basis, looking to the State extension services for farm land-use decisions and requests for trees for use in farm planting. Trees for this program are available from TVA forest nurseries. We rely on the research facilities of the United States Forest Service and the State experiment stations to supplement our own efforts.

Recognition must be given to the splendid cooperative working relationships which have existed between the TVA and the U. S. Forest Service in its three major programs: Its cooperative fire control work through the State foresters; its research activities; and its administration of national forests. The forestry programs and activities of the AAA, SCS, Farm Security Administration, and Federal Land Bank, insofar as they have been brought into the regional program, have come indirectly through the State extension services since the programs of these agencies are farm programs.

Other agencies with active forestry programs in the Valley to whom we look for help in reaching the objectives of the cooperative program include the Forest Farmers Association, the American Forest Products Industries, Inc., the Alabama Forestry Council, the Tennessee Timber Growers Association, the North Carolina Forestry Association, the North Carolina Farmers Federation, and the American Forestry Association. The forestry programs of these associations are especially effective in helping to meet the regional forestry problems because, for the most part, the associations are composed of people who have the primary responsibility for the forest resource. Their programs are based on and they represent the "tree roots" from which must come the support for the programs of the public agencies.

We come now to the question of what this Conference can do to help meet the forestry needs in the Valley. We want to acknowledge all of the fine work under way, to commend you for it, and to urge that it be continued; but there is so much more that needs doing we hope you will at least double your efforts in this direction. In

forest fire control we hope you will help in reducing the annual average burn from over 700,000 acres to not more than 36,000 acres by 1950. In sustained-yield management we hope you will help bring into the fold all of the farm woods on all test-demonstration farms now established and on all those which will be established during the next five years. In improving the utilization of the forest products grown in farm woods we hope all test-demonstration farms will serve as outstanding examples of getting the maximum value out of each tree cut in the farm woods. As an aid in accomplishing this the forest owners should be urged to carry the processing of their crop as far as it is feasible and profitable, through community as well as individual action. In reforestation we again look to the test-demonstration farms and hope you will undertake to get all of the land on those farms which should be planted to trees reforested within the next five years.

Is this too much to expect by way of accomplishment? We believe it is not if we are to meet adequately the opportunities offered by the potentialities of the forest resource, which can be increased from its present annual value of \$100,000,000 to at least three times that amount, or \$300,000,000, plus providing practically perfect watershed protection.

## 2. Rural housing in the Valley States

A very critical problem at the present time, as we all know, is to provide housing for returning service people in particular, and to increase residential construction to relieve the general housing shortage. Dr. Cole has recently been assembling information as to steps that are being taken by the State colleges in the field of farm housing, and what they contemplate doing in regard to this problem. Dr. Cole is serving at present as Acting Correlator for the Committee on Resource Utilization, and I would like to ask him to review for you briefly at this time the information he has received in reference to the farm housing situation in the Tennessee Valley.

### Dr. Cole's statement follows:

TVA has been trying to determine whether there is sufficient information regarding the status and outlook for rural housing in the Valley to serve as a guide for program planning and, if so, along what lines it should proceed.

As part of a comprehensive review of the farm housing situation in the Valley, the Department of Agricultural Relations, through the Committee on Resource Utilization, was asked to assemble information on what the land-grant colleges were doing and were contemplating doing in the field of farm housing, to assemble the census data on farm housing conditions in the 125 counties in which the joint agricultural program is in operation, to ascertain by correspondence what the farmers' cooperatives were contemplating

in farm building construction, and to make some analysis of what the State housing authorities and the FSA were doing in the Valley area.

The data revealed rather intensive services by the colleges, chiefly through their departments of agricultural engineering in furnishing plans and information on farm structures to farmers. The census data revealed that approximately 37 percent of rural dwelling units were in need of major repairs; that 97 percent were without private baths and 93 percent without running water; 96 percent had no toilet in the dwelling structure and 20 percent had neither an indoor nor outdoor toilet. Likewise, there is some indication of overcrowding and also a rather acute problem of better lighting for farm structures which will be partially solved by the construction in the near future of some 35,000 miles of new lines designed, for the most part, to serve rural customers.

The cooperatives, for the most part, are planning to devise building materials of the type commonly handled by cooperatives. None of them contemplates, apparently, either the construction or financing of the rural homes.

As a result of this survey, it is likely that a meeting will be called by the TVA officials and representatives of the colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture to explore what may be done to improve the housing situation of the Valley area. This meeting has not been called but a number of the college people, as well as TVA people, have expressed interest in such a conference.

The question has also been raised whether or not the Valley States Conference should assign the problem of rural housing to one of its Committees.

TWENTY-FIFTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE  
Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia  
Wednesday, April 3, 1946

ADDRESS<sup>1/</sup>  
of  
CHARLES F. BRANNAN  
Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture  
(At the luncheon session of the Conference)

Acting Chairman Schaub (introducing Mr. Brannan):

I have been handed some information--some of it of a highly personal sort--about our speaker. Glancing over the record hastily, I find parts of it are not too good. For example, I can disclose to you that he was not born in North Carolina, or in the South. In fact, he was born in Denver, Colorado. And it was there that he was educated, receiving the degree of LL. B. from Denver University Law School in 1929.

He practiced law in Denver until 1935, at which time he was employed as Assistant Regional Attorney at Denver for the Resettlement Administration. Later he became Regional Attorney at Denver for the Office of the Solicitor, Department of Agriculture, and in November 1941 was appointed Regional Director of Farm Security Administration for the States of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana, with headquarters at Denver. He served for a short period of time as Assistant Administrator, Farm Security Administration, and was appointed Assistant Secretary on June 21, 1944. He attended the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, California, in 1945 as agricultural adviser to the American Delegation.

I take pleasure in presenting Assistant Secretary Charles F. Brannan, United States Department of Agriculture.

Assistant Secretary Brannan:

Director Schaub, and members of the Conference:

The very fact that TVA came into existence has always deeply impressed me. It is one of the great experiments emanating out of the national leadership of the Democratic Party these past fourteen years and will go down in history as one of many monuments to the late President Roosevelt. Hence, to be here today, and talk with those of you who have worked long and hard in carrying forward this great democratic enterprise, is for me not only an educational opportunity but also a personal satisfaction.

1/ See text, p. 21.

To me the TVA is not just another Government organization. It is a symbol of a strong democratic movement. It is the first great example of history in which a democratically-minded people used their government to create a resource utilization program for the benefit of all citizens. Traditionally, we have entrusted the exploitation of our natural resources to the initiative of private enterprise. But, with the advent of the TVA, this tradition was dramatically challenged. We substituted for it, not only an idea, but a definite program of action--a program through which Government can husband and develop the natural resources of one important region for the benefit of all our people. This was a deep, fundamental and far-reaching change in policy. There is little wonder, therefore, that the eyes of the world are upon TVA.

It is understandable too, that I, a Westerner, would welcome the opportunity to meet you, who have helped carry out this new policy, for there are many like opportunities in my part of the country. The things which are happening in the Tennessee Valley may well be the criteria by which this new policy will be judged for many years in the future. It seems to me, therefore, that all of us who are interested in this new approach have the responsibility of seeing that it is given every opportunity to prove its value. I am sure that the Department of Agriculture is ready and willing to do its part along these lines.

In the Department at Washington, we have recently been studying how the Department can improve its working relationships with the TVA and State agencies in the Tennessee Valley. Not that the relationships have been bad in the past. There have been relatively few conflicts of interest or "sore spots." Nevertheless, I believe that a positive, well-rounded integration of all the available agricultural facilities, knowledge and experience of the whole government, in the Valley has been lacking. We in the Department have been working upon the premise that there is a need for studying not only the problems and policies of conservation, but also those of research, education, credit, rural electrification, industrialization, and perhaps others. Our committee has met frequently. Top bracket officials of all the agencies concerned have personally participated, and their views have been supplemented by staff discussions within the respective agencies. The Secretary has expressed an interest in the work and a desire for the suggestions and recommendations of the committee. The committee has referred some tentative conclusions and recommendations to the Secretary which he embodied in the letter to Dean Cooper of March 28th. It did not presume to complete the job but left much to be discussed with you today and in subsequent like meetings.

In fact, almost the first conclusion which this committee reached was, that the representatives of the Department, the TVA, and the appropriate State agencies should sit down together and come to an agreement about the general direction in which a broad program of cooperation should move. At the same time, we should like to define with you the first steps to start us all moving in that direction. We don't need

a plan in the sense of a completed blueprint. We need a process-- a process in which plans for a few steps ahead are made, and immediately followed by action. Then, more plans and more action, until step by step we find ourselves going in a coordinated manner in an agreed-upon direction. Such a process is slow, and demands patience. Yet, I feel strongly that it is sound. Indeed, I believe that it is the only effective method open to us.

The Department agencies are ready to begin this task. Moreover, because of the study which has gone into the problem during the past few months, I believe that many of the officials in the Department have a fuller understanding of what is involved and a better grasp of what needs to be done than at any time in recent years.

Secretary Anderson's recent letter to Dean Cooper, as Chairman of the Correlating Committee, expresses the hope that the TVA and the State agencies will be willing to cooperate in a joint undertaking of this general character. I share that hope.

I feel confident that if the agencies involved approach the problem with a sincere desire to best serve the needs of the farmers in the Tennessee Valley, our efforts will be successful. If, on the other hand, we forget the objective of serving the farmers of the Valley, and succumb to the perennial temptation to jockey-for-position, we will, of course, fail.

I don't want to give the impression that the task of developing a sound, integrated agricultural program for the Valley is an easy one. The problems to be solved are complicated and of long standing. To efficiently prevent soil erosion or wasteful timber exploitation and regulate and retard run-off will demand the best ingenuity and imagination that can be mustered. To rearrange farming systems in such a way that resources will be improved and the incomes of farm operators raised and the whole enterprise geared to the national economy can not be achieved by the waving of a magic wand. To distribute the vast supply of electrical energy which is being generated in the Valley, by methods which will make electricity available to every farm and home and which will put electric power to use in manufacturing, processing, and fabricating the raw materials of the Region, on terms and conditions which will bring about a diversified, stable, and profitable industry, is again an extremely complicated and complex problem. One could go on with illustration after illustration, each typical of the technical and economic difficulties that will be involved.

In addition to these, there will be organizational and administrative problems. We know full well that the TVA has certain responsibilities and functions which it must carry out. The Land-Grant Colleges, the State Conservation Commissions, and other State agencies have legally defined responsibilities and interests in this whole field of agricultural production and resource conservation. The Department of Agriculture, and other nation-wide agencies have their directives from Congress, their long-established operating programs, and well-developed

procedures for carrying forward their work. These responsibilities, interests, and procedures of State, regional and national agencies have to be recognized and properly related, one to another, if we are to have a satisfactorily coordinated agricultural program in the Valley. This is no easy task. The Secretary has faith, however, that it can be done. But to do it, we must start from where we are, and not expect to reach an ideal situation by some single master-stroke.

In suggesting that the State, regional and national agencies should work more closely together in developing and carrying forward a unified agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley, I want to make it perfectly clear that the Department is not implying there has been lack of progress along these lines in the past. At the same time, I want to make it clear that I do not believe the job is one which can best be handled by allowing the various programs to drift along in the traditional pattern until some conflict or difficulty arises and then trying to smooth out the particular problem at hand. Administrators who do nothing more than settle the conflicts as they arise are, in my opinion, poor administrators. Likewise, a joint effort of the type which has been suggested for continually moulding and reshaping an integrated agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley can not satisfactorily operate on the basis of letting things drift until difficulties arise and then locking the barn door after the horse has been stolen. If we are to do what I think should be done toward improving the working relationships among the various agencies, we will have to do forward-looking thinking and planning together.

Moreover, we will have to approach that task with the understanding that each of the agencies involved--whether it be Federal, State, or local, whether it be big or little, whether it is old or new--has a place at the conference table which is on a par with that of all other agencies. Although the process involved in a cooperative effort of this nature is not one which should determine courses of action on the basis of majority vote, it is nevertheless important that all of the agencies concerned should participate on an equal basis.

There is a second condition which I think such a joint program-making process should include. The participants should be responsible representatives of their respective agencies, with authority to speak for their agencies and to make commitments for future courses of action. There is nothing more distressing or fruitless in this field of group decision-making than attempts to reach sound and mutually satisfactory conclusions when those participating in the process are without the necessary authority to speak for those they represent. I make this point primarily because I believe that the Federal agencies, with headquarters in Washington, are customarily more guilty on this score than is either necessary or desirable. If we come to the general conclusion that there should be a close and continuous working procedure for developing a broad and coordinated agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley, I am confident that the participants for the Department will be responsible top-ranking people. I have no doubt that the TVA and the State agencies will do the same.

Up to the present point, I have talked almost exclusively about some of the elementary principles involved in deciding upon and carrying forward an integrated agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley. The emphasis has been upon ways and means of developing improved working relationships among all the agricultural agencies which can contribute to a broad agricultural program; not just a resource conservation program.

We might ask ourselves: Why do this? What is the major purpose in mind? To these questions there are several sound answers. In the first place, one result should be greater efficiency--more output of service and assistance to farmers and the nation per dollar and per man-hour of working time. This is a purpose toward which public agencies should always strive. In the second place, such an effort might well be a practical demonstration or testing ground for patterns of development and relationships that could be adopted in other areas. This could be of great significance if other river valleys are to be developed along lines similar to those followed in the Tennessee Valley.

It is also important for us to look at the proposal from the point of view of how such an effort might contribute to the solution of future national agricultural problems. What the American farmer will be up against in the future is by no means certain. However, a couple of emerging problems are clearly on the horizon. We can be practically sure that the next few years will bring forth tremendous technological changes in agriculture. Farm production increased twice as much between 1939 and 1944 as it did during the 20 peace-time years from 1919 to 1939. This war-time development may be only the beginning of what is before us in this field of technology. Another development appears almost equally certain: An increasing proportion of total agricultural production in the future will very probably be represented by livestock, poultry and dairy products, and by fresh vegetables and fruits. Such a shift will automatically result, if we succeed in maintaining high levels of employment.

These two forces--increasing technology in agriculture and a relative shift of production to the high protein foods, are likely to bring about some of the most fundamental and far-reaching changes in American agriculture that have occurred since the great westward migration of a century ago. The implications of the combined effects of these two developments are, of course, far beyond the scope of a luncheon talk such as this one. But, without trying to be dogmatic about the matter, and certainly without appearing to be an expert on the economics of this area, I want to suggest that these changes will probably cause more striking developments in southern agriculture than in other areas of the country. If this is true, it lays a heavy burden upon all public agencies which are serving the farmers of the South. Among other things, it calls for the closest correlation of research and educational efforts, as well as close integration of all action programs. It calls for much hard thinking on the part of all of us, whether we draw our pay from a State, regional, or national agency.

I believe that a sound beginning can be made toward meeting these problems of the future by a process of the type that has been suggested for carrying forward a broad, unified agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley.

But more than this is involved. I do not pretend to be an expert in the field of technical agriculture. However, in my humble opinion, some of the agricultural experiences which have grown out of the TVA program have thrown much light on the future problems of southern agriculture. If the South is to turn more heavily to the production of livestock, poultry and dairy products, it is apparent that a wide-spread program of soil mineralization will have to be put into operation. The change from a cellulose-producing agriculture to a protein-producing agriculture is a tremendous and complicated one. And although this change may never be 100 percent complete for any given area, the mere addition of livestock, pasture and feed enterprises to the organizational set-up of an ordinary cotton farm involves a whole new set of problems for the farm operator. If such a change is accomplished by greater mechanization of both cotton and feed production, there will obviously be important effects on total farm labor requirements. The things thus far learned in the cooperative TVA-College program should be able to throw much valuable light on problems of this character.

It is not only the experiences with the soil mineralization program and the consequent changes in type of farming which may offer valuable guide posts; the TVA experiences in the distribution of electrical power and the application of that power to the development of rural industries commands the careful consideration of all parts of the nation.

Today the nations of the world are calling upon this country for food. Their special need this year has arisen out of the aftermath of the war and serious drouth conditions in North Africa and other grain producing areas. But the starvation and undernourishment which is so prevalent in some other parts of the world today is not new to those countries. Yet, those very same countries have physical resources in soil and soil fertility and manpower which are equal to ours. The difference lies in the scientific knowledge and equipment which we have developed to do our job. I am told that throughout the world one person out of three is engaged in agriculture and that this ratio prevailed in the early history of our nation. Today only one person in five in our country is engaged in agriculture and the number of farmers is still decreasing. In order to avoid a recurrence of this demand for our food supplies next year, we can not stop with sending food in the next three or four months to alleviate hunger and starvation. We must start now to send fertilizer, machinery and above all some of our technical and scientific knowledge and skills to help them produce their own crops for next year and thereafter. It has already been shown that the TVA is one of the devices by which all of these things may be produced in abundance in a great watershed and it is the experience and

knowledge of this kind of a program which we should stand ready to make available to the peoples of other countries in order that this might be a better and more peaceful world for all to live in.

I hope to see this useful knowledge, which has been accumulated in connection with the TVA program, studied, analyzed, understood, evaluated, and where appropriate, applied by all agricultural agencies. One way in which this process of understanding and evaluating can be encouraged, is by joint discussion, planning, and acting. Exactly that is involved in developing a coordinated agricultural program for the Tennessee Valley area. Such an effort, of course, would not solve all our agricultural problems. It is not likely to be the golden key which will alone unlock the gates to the idealist's new and happy world of the future. Nevertheless, it is, to my way of thinking, an important forward step. And I hope we will all give it our full and frank consideration.

Acting Chairman Schaub:

Are there any questions?

On behalf of the Conference, I wish to thank you, Mr. Brannan, for being with us and for giving us the benefit of your thinking on problems of agriculture in the South and of inter-agency cooperation in the Tennessee Valley.

If there is nothing further, we will then return to the conference room, where the Conference will reconvene immediately for the afternoon session.

TWENTY-FIFTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE  
 Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia  
 Wednesday, April 3, 1946

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXTENSION AND RESIDENT TEACHING<sup>1/</sup>  
 by  
 P. O. Davis, Chairman

A. PROGRESS REPORT

1. Southern Educational Film Production Service

Mr. Chairman, the proposal for the establishment of a "regional distribution center for educational films" was originally referred to this Committee for consideration and recommendations to the Conference at its meeting on October 3, 1944. At subsequent meetings of the Conference we have reported to you regarding progress on this proposal. The Committee is now able to report that the Southern Educational Film Production Service has been established.

You will be interested to know that a formal application was made to the General Education Board for a grant of \$40,000 for the establishment of this service. The Administrative Board has been formally established and consists of the following:

W. J. McGlothlin (Chairman), Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee  
 Walter S. Brown (Vice-Chairman), Agricultural Extension Service, Athens, Georgia  
 Felix A. Grisette (Treasurer), Managing Director, North Carolina State Planning Board, Raleigh, North Carolina  
 Thomas A. Ford, Editor of Publications, State Department of Conservation, Montgomery, Alabama  
 R. E. Jaggers, State Department of Education, Lexington, Kentucky  
 Norman Gill, State Department of Education, Jackson, Mississippi  
 T. W. Morgan, Agricultural Extension Service, Clemson College, Clemson, South Carolina  
 \*Colin English, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Department of Public Instruction, Tallahassee, Florida  
 E. C. McReynolds, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee  
 James W. Brown, State Board of Education, Richmond, Virginia  
 Lamar Dodd, Dean of Fine Arts, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia

\*not confirmed

At its meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, on February 7, the Board voted to change its name from "Administrative Board" to "Board of Directors," in order to conform to the charter application provisions.

<sup>1/</sup> See text, p. 21.

By vote of the Board on February 7, the University of Georgia was unanimously selected as headquarters of the Service.

At its meeting in Athens, Georgia, on March 4, the Board of Directors selected Mr. Nicholas C. Read as Director for the production unit of the Service. Mr. Read is now completing a film on UNRRA in Greece, and will be able to report for work on May 1. Mr. Read was born and reared in North Alabama, and is a graduate of the University of North Carolina. He has had experience as Assistant Film Librarian of Paramount News, has worked with the visual education service of the University of Minnesota, and produced films for the National Film Board of Canada for the past five years. During this time he has had experience on all phases of motion picture production, acting as script writer, film editor, cameraman, director, and producer. Mr. Read appears to be a highly competent, well-trained man, interested in the South, and fully sympathetic with the problems of the Film Service.

The production unit will be attached to the University of Georgia, reporting directly to the president of the institution. President Caldwell will sign the contract between the Service and the institution. When that step has been completed, the Board of Directors will be in a position to inform the General Education Board that it is ready to receive the money, since the Service was incorporated in the State of Tennessee on February 20, and is now a legally constituted entity. Further steps on staffing the unit will await Mr. Read's assumption of his duties at the University.

## 2. Publication for the Tennessee Valley Region

At the last meeting of this Conference, your Committee was instructed to develop definite plans and proposals for the establishment of a publication for the Tennessee Valley, and to make specific recommendations thereon to this Conference at its next meeting.

Mr. Allbaugh, Correlator for the Committee, conferred individually with members of the Committee and with other interested officials. On the basis of these conferences, Mr. Allbaugh outlined some specific questions for the consideration of the Committee. On March 5, the Committee met in Atlanta, primarily for the purpose of considering this proposal. A list of the principal points discussed by the Committee and a brief summary of the suggestions and recommendations developed at the meeting have been mailed to members of the Conference. The Committee hopes that you have had an opportunity to study this material.

On the basis of its consideration and discussion of this proposal, the Committee wishes to recommend:

1. That a publication for the Tennessee Valley Region be established.

2. That the publication be financed by the land-grant institutions of the seven Valley States in accordance with some equitable plan for the apportionment of expenses among these institutions.
3. That the governing body for the publication be the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching of this Conference.
4. That a qualified person be employed on a full-time basis to serve as editor of the publication.
5. That the editor of the publication be generally responsible to the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching and immediately responsible to the Chairman of that Committee.
6. That the publication be issued quarterly at first, and subsequently on a monthly basis, provided the volume of material available and interest in the publication justify that procedure.
7. That the publication be printed and well-illustrated.
8. That the publication be distributed under the second-class mailing privilege, not under frank.

In addition to the foregoing recommendations, the Committee developed suggestions on the following points:

1. To whom should the publication be directed?
2. What should be the character and scope of the content of the publication?
3. What name should be selected for the publication?
4. What should be the headquarters of the publication?

The suggestions developed by the Committee on these points were listed in the summary previously sent you. Since these suggestions will doubtless be brought out in the discussion, I shall not enumerate them here.

### 3. Evaluation of the unit test-demonstration farm as an extension tool

At the last meeting of the Conference it was stated that the reports received from the State institutions on the topic "Evaluation of the unit test-demonstration farm as an extension tool" would be assembled by the Executive Secretary and distributed to the members of the Conference. By way of concluding our report on this assignment, I wish to advise the Conference that these reports have been assembled and distributed as a mimeographed publication to the members of the Conference.

4. Application of test-demonstration farm experience to the needs of veteran readjustment

At the last meeting of the Conference, we reported that suggestions received by the Committee on the "Application of test-demonstration farm experience to the needs of veteran readjustment" would be sent to members of the Conference. This material was distributed under date of December 31, 1945. The Committee does not contemplate taking any additional steps on this matter unless further instructed by the Conference.

B. ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Use of test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by schools

On December 10, 1945, Mr. E. H. White, Chief, Tests and Demonstrations Staff, Agricultural Relations Department, Tennessee Valley Authority, wrote me as follows:

"During the past year interest of teacher groups in resource education has built up rapidly. The Valley region is now fairly well dotted with teacher workshops where definite effort is being made to relate the local school activities to the resources of the region.

"As interest has broadened, it has become more intent, more direct. Now a number of TVA departments, along with our Training and Educational Relations staff, are being asked to prepare specific training materials and to give direct assistance in school curriculum adjustments.

"We judge the interest is now sufficient to propose to your committee that we prepare to give direct aid to this arm of public instruction through your personnel and ours. We are at the present time contemplating a direct assignment of personnel to initiate a few trial school centers along the line of your committee's thinking.

"As Chairman of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, your reaction will be appreciated. It is possible that sufficient progress can be made to justify a report on this proposal at the spring meeting of the conference."

In a subsequent letter, dated January 4, Mr. White sent me a statement entitled "Tentative summary of thinking on use of test-demonstration farms by schools." I shall not read this statement, but suggest that the Secretary include it in the Minutes of the meeting. My reason for not reading it is that Mr. White is here, and I would like to ask that he make a statement on this matter to the Conference at this time.

The statement contained in Mr. White's letter, referred to by Director Davis, follows:

### TENTATIVE SUMMARY OF THINKING ON USE OF TEST-DEMONSTRATION FARMS BY SCHOOLS

The objectives of TVA which are incorporated in the concept of Resource-Use Education can best be inculcated into the consciousness of the people of the Valley through an appropriate emphasis on Resource-Use Education in existing educational programs. Such an emphasis is in harmony with the prevailing educational philosophy which closely relates learning to living. Integration of resource information is essential to good teaching in all areas of the school curriculum, particularly in the natural sciences, health, and the social sciences.

Opportunities for a better understanding of such basic life factors as soil fertility, etc., should be extended so as to reach all the teachers and children in an educational system, in addition to those who are preparing for an agricultural profession.

One Valley-wide facility which can be profitably used for such purposes is the Test-Demonstration Farm. These farm projects are directed in something over 100 counties in the Valley by Assistant Farm Agents and are within reasonable reach of all the school children in those counties.

Use of Unit and Area Test-Demonstration Farms as laboratories for observation by educational agencies to give substance and meaning to an emphasis on resource-use education in educational programs is considered sound practice by Agricultural Relations and Educational Relations Staff members; by those representatives of State Agricultural Extension Service and State Departments of Education who have been consulted; and by educational consultants of TVA.

Not only are Test-Demonstration Farms of educational value within themselves, but their proper relationship to general education will yield an additional dividend on the TVA's investment in providing Assistant Farm Agents and fertilizer for experimental and demonstration purposes. In a sense, a cooperative arrangement between the test-demonstration project and the school will provide a short cut to the TVA's purposes in providing funds for such activities.

Such a procedure involves understanding and cooperation of representatives of Educational and Agricultural Extension Agencies at both State and county levels.

Certain promising counties in each of the Valley States should mutually be agreed upon by Agricultural and Educational Agencies and special assistance given by State representatives of said agencies and by representatives of TVA in the development of a cooperative program for adequate use of Test-Demonstration Farms for general educational purposes.

Such emphasis on certain designated counties should not, however, limit or hamper activities in other counties where interest exists and where State and local agencies see opportunity for cooperation.

TVA representatives of the Agricultural Relations Department and the Educational Relations Staff should confer with representatives of Educational and Agricultural Agencies in specifically designated county situations, and should give whatever assistance is appropriate in initiating and carrying out plans for cooperative activities.

The teaching staff of a county or other educational unit should be given assistance through specialists and instructional materials and opportunity for observation of farm projects under guidance of Agricultural and Educational specialists before they assist in directing the observations of children.

The Assistant County Agent, the operator of the Unit Test-Demonstration Farm, with the teacher, should give guidance to children in their observations.

The statement made by Mr. White to the Conference follows:

You are all doubtless acquainted with the activities of the Committee on Southern Regional Studies and Education, involving the twelve southern States.

One of the major functions of education as accepted by the educational world is that people should know their dependence on environment and the laws under which it operates. This situation delineates a field which poses:

1. Creation of vocational competence;
2. The job of effecting general understanding among the people.

In a program of regional development the TVA must recognize that sustained educational guidance in the utilization of resource material must involve those educational agencies which deal with the maximum number of people. It is becoming generally recognized that the unit and area test-demonstration farms are a very effective source of resource education, and the problem of how the information developed on these farms can be integrated into the educational structure of the community is not one easy of solution. It is evidently more significant that the people of the community, whether rural or urban, know that all soil is the source of life rather than that "all Gaul is divided into three parts." To date no individual or group of individuals has been able to establish a pattern through which the maximum use can be made of the potential resource educational material being developed on the test-demonstration farms. Interest, however, in such an undertaking

has been manifested in several of the States of the Valley, and there has been considerable demand on the Educational Relations Staff of TVA for contributions toward the use of the resource educational material. North Carolina is preparing a book on resources of the region for use in the sixth and seventh grades, Kentucky is publishing a volume on the resources of the State which it is contemplated will be of value in grades six to eight.

The implications of the complete utilization of resource education as it is developed in the Valley apparently offer wide opportunity for Extension to make a very definite contribution. While the actual use by schools of the test-demonstration farms as laboratories for study of resources and their intelligent use is in the beginning stages, a brief recounting of progress to date may be appropriate.

Actual use has been made by schools of test-demonstration farms for laboratory study in Marshall County, Kentucky; Calloway County, Kentucky; Henry County, Tennessee; Catoosa County, Georgia; Talladega County, Alabama. Study of farms by teacher groups has been carried on in connection with teacher workshops at Murray State Teachers College in Calloway County, Kentucky, and by the University of Kentucky in Green County, Kentucky.

It is interesting to note that in 1940-41 the teachers in Colbert County, Alabama, under the guidance of the County Superintendent, County Supervisor, the County Agent, and consultants from the nearby Florence State Teachers College, and Mr. Landess of the Agricultural Relations Department of TVA, as a part of their monthly workshop meetings visited and studied unit test-demonstration farms in Colbert County to help them better understand the social and economic problems of the county and to become informed of the conservation facts demonstrated by the test-demonstration activities. This was a very effective instrument in the development of a consciousness on the part of all the teachers of the county of the critical problems which the county faced.

In Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia, the State Departments of Education and the Agricultural Extension Service have approved and endorsed the use of test-demonstration farms by the schools. In each of these States certain counties are already considering a cooperative program which will involve this technique. In Hamilton County, Tennessee, representatives of the TVA met with the county educational and agricultural representatives for a discussion of such a program and to initiate plans for its development. Since that time it has been considered at county-wide teachers' meetings and in an annual county conference. Following these meetings, the County Supervisors of Schools, with the assistance of the Area Education Officer when possible, have had meetings at each of the county schools to plan with the teachers of the individual schools for carrying out the program. The Area Education Officer and the

Assistant County Agent are supplying spot maps of the farms in the county, showing their proximity to the schools in the county. It is anticipated that general use on a county-wide basis will be made of these farms during the coming school year.

A similar plan is under way and has passed the county conference stage in Henry County, Tennessee, and in Marshall County, Kentucky. In Marshall County, Kentucky, the Murray State Teachers College is cooperating. During the months of March and April, visits to test-demonstration farms by groups of teachers whose schools are already terminated for the year have been and will be made under the guidance of the Area Education Officer and the Assistant County Agent and a faculty member from the College. Several of these visits will be made to accommodate teachers of various areas of the county.

In Rutherford County, Tennessee, a cooperative program of the State Teachers College and the Rutherford County educational and agricultural agencies is likewise being planned, and it is anticipated that test-demonstration farms will be used for observation by teachers in summer workshops and continuously during the coming school year.

Certain schools in Talladega County, Alabama, have used farms for observation. Also certain schools in Catoosa County, Georgia, have used farms for observation. It is anticipated that a county-wide program will be carried out in Catoosa County.

Many other county school systems are contemplating this practice and no doubt will make use of it during the coming school year. Educational leaders generally believe it to be a sound and valuable technique.

The Educational Relations and Agricultural Relations Staffs are now equipped to provide assistance to counties where such activities are contemplated; however, it is felt that the work should be confined to areas where the thinking of interested educational groups is fairly crystallized.

## 2. Procedure for broadening the scope of the cooperative agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley

At the meeting of the Committee in Atlanta on March 5, Mr. Allbaugh made some rather stimulating suggestions on the need for broadening the scope of the cooperative agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley. The Committee felt that Mr. Allbaugh had raised a very important question and one that should be further explored. Since Mr. Allbaugh is here, I shall ask him to outline briefly for you at this time the problem as he sees it.

Mr. Allbaugh's statement follows:

PROCEDURE  
FOR BROADENING THE SCOPE  
OF THE COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM  
IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY

The "whole farm" approach to the solution of resource development and agricultural adjustment problems on the individual test-demonstration farm implies a method which involves not only all members of the farm family but also the best techniques which can be developed by all educational and action agencies, as well as the development of community facilities to improve the land use, income, and living conditions on the farm. With this viewpoint in mind, let us consider whether the "whole farm" approach in the cooperative agricultural program is being effectively utilized in each State and county, insofar as it is represented by the resource development and agricultural adjustment activities on the area and unit test-demonstration farms, to achieve the following objectives:

1. Train extension field agents, supervisory staff, and specialist staff, especially, but also resident teaching and research staffs as to the farm, family, and community problems of greatest importance and the most effective possible solutions under widely varying resources of land, credit, labor, and management ability.
2. Serve as one means of determining the relative importance of those farm, family, and community problems toward which the Extension educational program should be directed.
3. Help agricultural specialists, home economics specialists, and youth specialists to understand the problems facing the members of the family whom they are trying to teach and how their work with one member of the family impinges upon every other member. This applies also to resident teachers and research workers, but particularly to Extension specialists.
4. Assist other educational groups who also have the goal of improved farm, home, and community living in their training and teaching program. Smith-Hughes vocational teachers, high school teachers of agriculture, and rural school teachers are the more important groups.
5. Assist action agencies and business organizations in determining the most effective use of their resources and personnel in the solution of the most important problems of the area. Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Farm Security Administration, Production Credit Administration, Farm Credit Administration, and Soil Conservation Service, as well as bankers, individual and cooperative organizations dealing in seed, fertilizer, feed, etc., are some of the important groups.

6. Serve as a basis for observation, accurate measurement and thorough analysis of results:

- a. To indicate to administrators and their supervisory staffs the results accomplished and point out which results should receive greater emphasis in securing widespread adoption.
- b. To provide the resident teachers and extension workers with teaching and demonstration material.
- c. To indicate to the Experiment Station workers certain types of problems toward which research facilities should be directed through controlled tests.

Because of the complexity of farming it should be recognized that for the above suggestions to have greatest application, the "Tests and demonstrations activities should be conducted on farms which truly represent a cross-section of the farms of an area or county as to: size of farm, tenure, soil resources, capital and credit resources, types of farming, age and education of operator, and family status."

It is self-evident that only to the degree that these activities are carried on by enough farms to truly represent a cross-section (and not an average) of the farms and farm families of an area or county can they be used for all the purposes suggested above. However, they are useful in the solution of problems for the conditions which they do represent.

Of course the development of procedures to utilize these test-demonstration activities is a task of the Land-Grant Colleges. However, the following suggestions may be helpful illustrations of possible procedures:

1. Hold occasional district meetings of all field agents in an area on farms representative of different characteristics, as to soil type, size, type of farming, etc., with agricultural, home economics, and youth specialists presenting problems and suggested solutions for each particular farm. The use of visual aids at later meetings to illustrate changes effected, will serve the double purpose of maintaining interest and demonstrating a useful extension teaching method.
2. Tour several representative farms in an area with certain research workers to discover and point up problems needing further "controlled-test" research work. Occasional tours which include representatives of agronomy, forestry, animal husbandry, home economics, agricultural engineering, and farm management research work may assist greatly in coordinating and developing certain types of research.

3. Tour a few representative farms in several areas with teachers and students to show successful methods of resource development, land-use adjustment, and improved family living under varying soil types, land use, types of farming, and labor and credit conditions; and to provide teaching and laboratory material.
4. Make similar tours with other groups: action agencies, educational groups, business groups, etc., on a State district, or county level, to discuss the solution of problems in which they are particularly interested.
5. Develop major projects, in addition to other minor projects, in a county educational program which would attack a major problem at all levels of the family, viz., the farmer, homemaker, boys and girls, through agricultural, home economics, and club projects. For example, a nutritional project which would deal simultaneously with the human phases in the home economics and girls club projects and with soil and livestock phases in the agricultural and boys club projects might well increase the interest and broaden the concept of their interrelationships.

Similarly, projects on human and animal health and sanitation; farm and home equipment; and farm and home building, remodeling, and repair might be developed in succeeding years. Insofar as possible, the use of all groups and agencies, including schools and action agencies, in such a program might well increase its effectiveness. In such programs the test-demonstration farms should prove useful demonstrations of improved practices.

In several of the States some of these procedures are in effect or under consideration. They are presented here with the hope that they might stimulate each of us to develop whatever procedures are desirable and necessary to broaden the scope of our cooperative agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley.

While the discussion thus far has been directed in terms of what the Land-Grant Colleges might do to broaden the scope of the agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley, it should be indicated that TVA is also working upon procedures which will assist the Land-Grant Colleges in accomplishing this important job. Special efforts are being made to coordinate the various TVA activities which affect these test-demonstration farms, viz., agriculture, nutrition, forestry, agricultural engineering, and electric power and equipment for the farm and home.

In conclusion, through the effort of each of us and the coordinated use of all the resources of the Land-Grant Colleges, TVA, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the scope of the cooperative agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley can be both broadened and made more effective.

TWENTY-FIFTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE  
 Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia  
 Wednesday, April 3, 1946

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COOPERATIVES<sup>1/</sup>

by  
 L. I. Jones<sup>2/</sup>, Chairman

A. PROGRESS REPORT

1. Committee of Valley Cooperatives

Pursuant to the authorization of the Conference, a temporary advisory committee of Valley cooperatives has been set up. This temporary committee is composed of representatives of cooperative associations in the Valley suggested by the Committees on Tennessee Valley Program of the land-grant colleges. Members or representatives of those selected attended a meeting of the Committee on Cooperatives in Birmingham on January 31. Those attending included:

L. B. Connelly, Jr., Manager, Southwest Virginia Watershed Cooperative, Incorporated, Lebanon, Virginia (representing William G. Smith, Rosedale, Virginia)  
 Glenn C. Palmer, Farmer, Clyde, North Carolina  
 Robert C. Stembidge, Georgia Mountain Growers' Association, Ellijay, Georgia  
 J. Howard Hornsby, Director, Chickamauga Producers' Association Peakland, Tennessee  
 U. H. Prickett, Tennessee Valley Fertilizer Cooperative, Decatur, Alabama (representing E. P. Garrett, Decatur, Alabama)

These representatives of the Valley cooperative associations contributed a great deal to the discussion of the Committee. I hope that members of the Conference who are especially interested in the suggestions offered will obtain a copy of the minutes of the meeting from the Secretary and read the report in full.

The specific object of setting up this temporary advisory Committee was to get suggestions from it for the establishment of a permanent Committee of Valley Cooperatives, particularly with reference to the method of selecting such a Committee and to its composition and functions. It was our feeling that additional meetings with this group would be desirable in order to lay a good foundation for recommendations on these points.

1/ See text, p. 25.

2/ In the absence of Director Jones, this report was presented by Director Walter S. Brown.

2. Survey of the Valley States land-grant colleges regarding their program as related to farmers' cooperatives

A summary of the report of the survey of the Valley States land-grant colleges regarding their program as related to farmers cooperatives was presented to and approved by the Conference at its last meeting.

At the meeting of the Committee on Cooperatives on January 31, a summary of the conclusions and recommendations of the report was presented to the Committee by Mr. Clement, and adopted as follows:

Conclusions and Recommendations

On the basis of information presented by representatives of the land-grant colleges, and opinions expressed by a number of these representatives, a number of rather definite conclusions and recommendations may be made. While not all of these are applicable to the same extent in all of the Valley States, it is suggested that the appropriate division of each institution examine carefully the recommendations to determine how they might be made most effective.

1. In view of the importance of cooperative education, it is essential that every student who plans to be related to agriculture should have a general course in cooperation.
2. Since the agricultural workers on both the State and county levels are for the most part trained in the land-grant college and since these workers have a major influence in the organization and development of cooperatives, and, in fact, to do their own job, it is highly desirable that every student who is apt to become an extension economist, marketing specialist, county agent, or teacher of vocational agriculture should receive at least one basic course in the fundamentals of agricultural cooperation. At the present time, all of the Valley States land-grant colleges offer one such course, but the requirements, which vary among States, are not such as will assure that all of the students entering these positions will have a basic understanding of farmers' cooperatives. It is recommended that consideration be given by each of the institutions to including at least one course in agricultural cooperation as a required course.
3. With the view of increasing the effectiveness of courses in agricultural cooperation, it is recommended that: (a) Instructors of these courses in the several Valley States land-grant colleges meet at least once each year in conference for the purpose of discussing and exchanging methods and subject matter; and (b) that each instructor in such courses be allowed to engage in research in that field for a portion of each year; and (c) that instructors in agricultural cooperation keep in touch with the American Institute of Cooperation as a clearinghouse for ideas and information in teaching these courses.

4. To supplement the training provided in college courses and to better prepare them for positions with farmers' cooperatives, it is recommended that arrangements be made with cooperative associations to offer a period of apprentice training for interested students.
5. The institutions can aid the development of effective farmers' cooperatives by providing short courses or institutes for extension workers, teachers of vocational agriculture, and employees of farmers' cooperatives. Despite the fact that many of these individuals may have had only limited training in agricultural cooperation, their position is such that they inevitably influence the development of cooperative undertakings. In meeting this situation, Virginia Polytechnic Institute has made considerable progress in providing such "in-service" training. Also, one or two other States have made beginnings along this line by arranging for one- and two-day conferences for extension and cooperative personnel.
6. It is generally agreed that considerably more research is needed to more effectively guide the organization, development and expansion of cooperative enterprises in the Valley areas of each State. The Experiment Stations of some States have indicated that they are unable to conduct with available personnel and funds the research needed in the Valley counties because of the greater pressure from other areas. In view of the special agricultural programs being carried on in the Valley, there appears to be an urgent need for each of the seven States to employ or designate at least one additional person who would devote his efforts primarily to problems of farmers' cooperatives in the Valley area of the State, making such economic surveys as may be needed, facilitating arrangements for necessary research, and following through with developmental activities. In recognition of this need, Georgia has taken steps to provide such a man, and two other States have indicated intentions to do so.

This recommendation is in line with the recent decision of the Valley-States Conference.

7. It is recommended that under the sponsorship of the Committee on Cooperatives arrangements be made for a meeting of special personnel assigned to work with the farmer cooperatives in the Valley region of each State, together with representatives of TVA and any additional personnel which the colleges may designate, for the purpose of discussing methods of accomplishing the objectives in each State and coordinating the program in the several States.

The following motion was adopted by the Committee: "That this Committee accept the report submitted by the Correlator, subject to such minor amendments in phrasing and content as may be indicated

by the discussion here and to such editorial changes as may be designed to clarify and improve the presentation in the text; provided, that approval of this Committee be contingent upon receipt of approval from the cooperating institutions with reference to those aspects of the report that relate to their specific institutions."

The foregoing action of the Committee is submitted for the approval of the Conference.

With reference to the "Report on the Survey of the Valley States Land-Grant Colleges Regarding Their Programs as Related to Farmers' Cooperatives," the Committee recommends that after careful editing it be issued in as attractive form as possible, preferably multi-lithed, with sufficient copies to provide each member of the Committee an adequate number for appropriate distribution on behalf of their constituent institutions or agencies.

Finally, with reference to the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee, a number of the colleges have stated in response to our request their reaction to certain specific recommendations.

On the recommendation that each institution provide for a full time employee to work with cooperatives, the Committee has received the following suggestions:

Alabama. In a letter dated March 1, 1946, Director Davis states:

"We have given much consideration to this and decided to assign Mr. J. A. Beaty, who is head of our marketing group, to do this work for as much time as is needed on it. He will, of course, continue his overall work in marketing for the State. In addition to Mr. Beaty, others of our staff will work with the coops in that area. You realize, of course, that we have a substantial staff in marketing. I believe they are adequate for this job along with others. We have just added, also, Mr. John Liles to our economics group. He was in charge before the war and was on leave during the war while in military service.

"I believe that this arrangement is best for us."

Kentucky. In a letter dated February 7, 1946, Professor E. J. Kinney, Contact Officer, states:

"Doctor Price informs me that steps have been taken to employ such a man. The man they are planning to use was a member of the Agricultural Economics division prior to the war and has been in the service for several years. He will be released shortly and it is planned to designate him for this position. I think there is no question that the man will be on the job by April 3, if not earlier."

North Carolina. In a letter dated February 14, 1946, Director Baver states:

"We have not employed any person to work specifically with cooperatives in the Valley area of our State. It is the plan of our Department of Agricultural Economics to put on a full-time man in cooperative marketing when the finances of the institution permit. At the present time, we have no funds for this work."

Virginia. In a letter dated February 27, 1946, Dean T. B. Hutcheson, Contact Officer, states:

"Dr. H. N. Young, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and head of our Agricultural Economics Department, informs me that he has already taken this matter up with Dr. Salter, and has made an arrangement to have a conference on this question at Bristol, Virginia, on March 1st. We are, of course, very much interested in the proposal, and we plan to make arrangements for putting on a man for this work as soon as possible."

On the recommendation with regard to research on cooperatives, the Committee has received the following suggestions:

Kentucky. Professor Kinney states (letter of January 8, 1946):

"According to the Department of Markets, the recommendations are already in operation at this institution."

North Carolina. Director Baver states (letter of February 14, 1946):

"We are doing some work in cooperative marketing research in conjunction with our regular marketing research program. This research cannot be too broad in scope because of the lack of personnel."

On the recommendation and suggestions that each land-grant college re-examine its courses related to agricultural cooperation, the Committee has received the following suggestions:

Kentucky. Professor Kinney states (letter of January 8, 1946):

"The department that deals with cooperatives here feels that the questions involved must be solved entirely by the institution itself. Our Markets Department tries to keep up to date and informed as to the latest work in cooperative marketing and the organization of cooperatives."

On the suggestion of an annual conference attended by the faculty members of the seven agricultural colleges who are responsible for the teaching of cooperation, Professor Kinney states: "Dr. Price thinks that the present organizations--national, regional, and our campus organizations--are sufficient to cover the field fairly well."

On the suggestions that managers of cooperatives and agricultural workers meet with student classes and that students be provided opportunity to visit associations; that teachers utilize to a greater degree materials relating to cooperatives; that teachers of cooperative courses be provided with opportunities to participate in research, Professor Kinney states: "Our department says that these things are being done at the present time."

On the suggestion that teachers of the subject of cooperation be encouraged to take leave from the institution for a limited time for the purpose of obtaining experience as a member of a cooperative, Professor Kinney states: "The department here believes that this is a policy that should be thought of a good deal before attempting to put it into practice."

On the suggestion that increased efforts be made to provide some additional training in agricultural cooperation, including a period of actual employment by cooperatives for agricultural students, et cetera, Professor Kinney states: "A good policy and has already been adopted by our Markets Department."

On the suggestion with regard to inauguration of a program of "in-service" training and the holding of conferences therewith, Professor Kinney states: "We have plans for putting such conferences into effect, and the first meeting will be held in May 1946 if plans materialize."

North Carolina. Director Bayer states (letter of February 14, 1946):

"With respect to teaching aspects of the work, we have several courses in the regular program of work that are aimed at the principles of agricultural cooperation. Our new man in marketing will be teaching some of these courses. It will be impossible for us to have any extensive series of courses because of lack of personnel. That is the extent to which I can report on our activities at the moment."

#### B. ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

##### 1. Proposed survey of Valley cooperatives: Work in progress and proposed

The Conference may recall that in our original proposal, the Committee included a report on the present status of cooperatives in the Valley area of each State. In the report of the Committee at the last Conference, it was pointed out that the information now available is not adequate for the preparation of such a report but that the Committee would plan to report on this matter at a later time. It is our understanding that considerable work has recently been initiated with a view to determining the present status of cooperatives in the Valley region and in the Valley States. The Committee would like at this time to lay before you a statement as to the work in progress or proposed along this line. (See text, p. 26.)

##### 2. Other

The Committee has no additional proposals or recommendations to make.

TWENTY-FIFTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE  
Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia  
Wednesday, April 3, 1946

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH<sup>1/</sup>  
by  
L. D. Baver<sup>2/</sup>, Chairman

A. PROGRESS REPORT

1. Tests with fused tricalcium phosphate and potassium metaphosphate

It was recommended to the Conference at its last meeting that additional tests with TVA phosphates were needed only with fused tricalcium phosphate and potassium metaphosphate. The new experiments with fused phosphate in which screened 10-mesh material is compared with ground 40-mesh material will be conducted in Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Tests with potassium metaphosphate will be made in all of the seven Valley States except Tennessee.

2. Review of phosphate research investigations in the Valley States

The Committee commented on this item in its report to the last meeting of the Conference. We wish to supplement our previous report at this time only by saying that the work is in progress, but that the report is not yet ready.

3. Studies in the chemical and physical properties of soils

The status of studies in the chemical and physical properties of soils in North Carolina and Georgia were reported to the Conference at its last meeting.

On November 13 and 14, 1945, a meeting of agronomists representing the seven Valley States' Experiment Stations was held to discuss plans for initiating studies in the region on the relationship between soil types, chemical and physical properties of soils, and crop response to fertilizers. The major objectives of this meeting were to discuss the importance of soil types in fertilizer experiments and to consider the desirability of initiating experiments which would characterize soil types by means of analyses of their chemical and physical properties. Work is continuing in North Carolina in which chemical analyses are being made on certain soil types in the Valley portion of that State. Field experiments are being initiated this year in North Georgia in connection with this problem. Preliminary work on this subject is being done in Alabama where chemical analyses are being made on soil samples taken from certain areas where fertilizer experiments have been conducted.

1/ See text, p. 27.

2/ In the absence of Director Baver, this report was presented by Dr. R. W. Cummings.

4. Data on cost of producing, distributing, and applying anhydrous ammonia

At the last meeting of the Conference, the Committee requested that TVA and others who are concerned provide the Research Committee with data relative to the cost of anhydrous ammonia.

In accordance with this request a conference was held on January 10 at Muscle Shoals, with representatives from Mississippi State College and TVA participating. As has been stated heretofore, Mississippi State College is the only institution in the Valley working on the problem of anhydrous ammonia as a source of nitrogenous fertilizer. At this meeting definite procedures were outlined for making a study of the economic factors involved in producing, distributing, and applying anhydrous ammonia. Cost comparisons are being made between anhydrous ammonia, aqua ammonia, and ammonium nitrate. Considerable progress has been made toward the completion of this study, and a report will be made on this work at the next meeting of the Conference.

5. Phosphorus nutrition studies

At the last meeting of the Conference, the Committee recommended that plans for new experiments in phosphorus nutrition at the University of Tennessee be submitted for review by several nutritionists before the work is initiated. The Committee wishes to report that plans for an experiment in phosphorus nutrition concerned with the effect of iron and aluminum content of feeds on phosphorus utilization by animals, to be conducted by the University of Tennessee, were submitted to various experiment stations for review by their nutritionists. These comments and suggestions will be used as a basis for making this study of greater regional significance.

6. Land-grant college estimates of fertilizer requirements in the Tennessee Valley

The Conference will recall that the Committee on Research undertook to assemble from the land-grant colleges estimates of fertilizer requirements for the Tennessee Valley. The Committee wishes to report at this time that action on this matter has been deferred in order that the Correlator could devote his time to what appeared to the Committee to be assignments of higher priority. The Committee will undertake to assemble these estimates as soon as possible.

B. ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee plans to hold a meeting in the near future and at that time proposals for new research projects will be considered.

The Committee recommends that we present one report each year to the Conference, this report to be made at the fall meeting.

TWENTY-FIFTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE  
Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia  
Wednesday, April 3, 1946

LIST OF VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCES

<u>No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Minutes</u>
1	1933, September 25	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 2 pp.
2	1933, October 7	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 1 p.
3	1934, July 6-7	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Typed, 5 pp.
4	1934, October 27	Muscle Shoals, Alabama	Mimeo., 13 pp.
5	1935, December 12	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Typed, 15 pp.
6	1936, June 26-27	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Mimeo., 20 pp.
7	1937, February 6	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 5 pp.
8	1937, July 10	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 10 pp.
9	1937, November 3	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 5 pp.
10	1938, April 25	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 12 pp.
11	1938, October 4	Atlanta, Georgia	Typed, 10 pp.
12	1939, April 4	Birmingham, Alabama	Typed, 9 pp.
13	1939, October 3	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Typed, 9 pp.
14	1940, April 2	Knoxville, Tennessee	Mimeo., 17 pp.
15	1940, October 1	Asheville, N. C.	Typed, 9 pp.
16	1941, March 4-5	Florence, Alabama	Mimeo., 32 pp.
17	1941, October 28	Atlanta, Georgia	Mimeo., 29 pp.
18	1942, March 3	Roanoke, Virginia	Mimeo., 13 pp.
19	1942, October 6	Knoxville, Tennessee	Mimeo., 44 pp.
20	1943, May 13	Atlanta, Georgia	Mimeo., 20 pp.
21	1944, April 3	Knoxville, Tennessee	Hecto., 61 pp.
22	1944, October 3	Birmingham, Alabama	Hecto., 74 pp.
23	1945, April 3	Atlanta, Georgia	Hecto., 68 pp.
24	1945, October 5	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Hecto., 88 pp.
25	1946, April 3	Atlanta, Georgia	Mimeo., 77 pp.

